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Dr. CHRONIC CATARRH CURED BY DR. ABORN. Read the testimonial from Hon. M. C. Beebe, of Pleasantville, Crawford county, Pa., on fourth page of to-day's issue. tf

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Preparations are being made for an immense mass meeting of the Radicals at Frederick, Md., next Saturday, to protest to Congress against the present Constitution of the State being continued in force, on account of its anti-republicanism, and oppressing Union men, white and black.

A disastrous boiler explosion took place Saturday afternoon, resulting in the complete demolition of Cole's Pianoforte factory, situated on Union Hill, New Jersey. Two men, one unknown, the other named Chas. Hauscher, were killed, and two others badly scalded.

A fire in Wallingford, Connecticut, Sunday, destroyed the Episcopal Church, Town Hall and Keeler's stove store. Loss about $80,000; insurance about $11,000.

A hand-bill offering twenty-five thousand dollars for the assassination of Hannicutt, Underwood & Co., gotten up, it is believed, by Radicals, was found on the streets of Richmond the other morning.

The annual report of Secretary M'Culloch for the fiscal year ending June 30th, is almost finished, and will it is said, be sent to the President on the 1st of November. It was stated that as soon as the annual report of the Secretary is in the hands of the President, the strong forces arrayed in opposition to Mr. M'Culloch have determined to make a pull altogether in the work of procuring a change in that department.

The Congressional Committee on Elections in their investigations of charges of disloyalty against the Kentucky members, have returned to Washington. The chief evidence is against Messrs. Grover and Trimble, and it is understood that some pretty strong points have been made against them. As to the other districts, except the Eighth, which Mr. McKee is contesting, there was not much testimony taken.

Hon. Jos. A. Pond, late President of the Massachusetts State Senate, died yesterday afternoon.

The Baldwin House in Ogdensburg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $15,000; partially insured.

A salute was fired at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, as Gen. Sheridan was passing through the city.

The revenue assessor at Memphis has decided that shippers must pay the tax on cotton, instead of sellers, as heretofore. This caused a stagnation in the cotton market.

The Memphis races have been postponed on account of the fever.

An attempt was made to throw the northern express train from the track of the Concord Railroad at Thornton's Ferry, on Saturday, by inserting a piece of iron in the "frog" at the switch. It was discovered in time to prevent any damage.

J. C. Adams, a mail agent on the Boston and Portland Railroad, was attacked by a ruffian in Saco, Me., Sunday night, who first attempted to shoot him, and failing in that, beat him over the head with the pistol. The cause of the act is unknown.

There were twelve deaths from yellow fever in Mobile during Sunday and Monday. The weather was cloudy and cold.

Dispatches from all parts of the country report heavy rain storms yesterday, accompanied by high winds. The wharves opposite Wilmington, N. C., were submerged, but no serious damage is reported.

Weston, the pedestrian, starts from Portland to-day on his walk to Chicago.

Application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario to enlarge the charter of the Erie and Ontario Railroad, allowing that company to build a line to Detroit river.

The run on the Toronto banks, which has been going on for several days past, has about ceased.

NEWS BY MAILS.

In Montreal they are talking of establishing a standard of the English language for the new Dominion, or rather of making a new language, since it is claimed that Canadian is not simply an English dialect. They are determined not to permit so many "American vulgarisms." This is the substance of a paper read before the Montreal Literary Club last week.

The *Courant* was the title of the first daily newspaper printed in the English language, the first number of which appeared in London, the 11th of March, 1702. It was a little half sheet, printed on one side only, and consisting of one page of two columns. It continued until 1735, maintaining the foremost place among the many imitators which speedily sprang into existence.

Nothing pays better in London than the underground railway, yet an important extension of that work through Kensington, Brompton, Belgravia and Pimlico languishes half completed for want of money. The bankruptcy of Sir Morton Peto is a scarecrow to railway enterprise. One claim against his firm amounts to $80,000,000. That is what may be called a sublime failure—but its magnitude does not make people more anxious to buy stock in railways.

The rose fields of Adrianople include twelve or fourteen thousand acres of land. The value of the otlar of roses made in 1866 was not far from £100,000. The oil is much adulterated before it reaches London, where it sells more readily than if pure.

The proprietors of a hop garden in England, in which a child was murdered in a most barbarous, hence most interesting way, lately, have been forced to pluck the hops when only half ripe, on account of the quantities carried away by visitors as mementoes of the crime.

Paris, that shrine of fashion and of female beauty, is to show up its lovely women and to show its appreciation of them by giving 6,000,000 francs worth of a pair of ear rings to the loveliest specimen of loveliness on the occasion of the closing of the Exposition in November.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes the school census of the children of that city, by which it appears there are in seventeen of the nineteen districts, 95,645 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. Estimating the two districts not yet returned, at the average of the others, the whole number reaches 106,000. If to these be added a proportionate number for those under five years, the grand total of minors will be 127,000. From these figures it will be seen that three-fifths of the population of Cincinnati are minors.

Lieutenant Governor and General Stisted, of Ontario, one of the States of the new Dominion of Canada, addressed the Twenty-ninth Canadian Regiment, at Hamilton, a few days since, and advised the men to keep from whisky drinking, as "the whisky in this country is not the best in the world, and will do more injury than even the arrack of India."

A correspondent of the Geauga (Ohio) *Democrat* says that cows, which last spring, brought $50 to $75 are now selling, on account of the drought for $25. The factories will soon have to suspend operations for want of milk.

The following notice is posted in two places in New Hartford: "I here depote and say, that I, Judge Lyman of Lawful age did hear Martin Wilcox tell his Boys to Stone my Rooster on his Grounds, and they Stoned the Noble Bird like Stephen of Old Times. I set unto Death and he lies in my Compost heap. Somebody must pay the damage."

About two years ago a man named Robison had $12,000 stolen from him at St. Louis, the money being accidentally left in a water closet. A search for the thieves has just resulted in the arrest of two persons in Chicago. The money was all gone, but property bought with it will nearly cover the amount lost.

The Liberal Christian Union of Chicago, held a meeting Sunday evening at the Opera House, which was attended by four thousand persons. This organization is running in opposition to the Young Men's Christian Association, which is Evangelical in its composition.

Norman Loughlin, pilot of the Fanny Scott, together with the engineer and watchman of the same steamer, have been arrested in St. Louis for inhumanly beating a negro, who is not expected to live.

There will be thirty-nine Republicans and eight Democrats in the next Iowa Senate; and seventy-seven Republicans, seventeen Democrats, and seven Independents, in the House. Ninety-five counties gave a Republican majority of 27,804.

On Friday Mr. Samuel Helsby, of the Cleveland, O., police force, with his only child—a daughter—attended the funeral of his wife. On the following morning the daughter was found dead in her bed. The daughter had been suffering from a lung disease for some time, and it was believed she would eventually be overcome by it, but her sudden death was not anticipated.

A report is current among General Kilpatrick's friends that he will shortly return to enter the lists for Senatorship, for New Jersey, in place of Frelinghuysen, whose term expires in 1869.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

GARIBALDI IN PAPAL TERRITORY.

French Troops and War Material Sent to Rome.

Victor Emanuel's Soldiers Refuse to Fight Garibaldi.

Cause of National Unity Gaining Strength.

The Pope Asks the Prayers of the Church.

Disturbance in the City of Rome.

The Papal Revolution.

FLORENCE, October 27, Evening.—General Garibaldi has crossed the Roman frontier, and is now at the head of four thousand men.

TOULON, October 27, Afternoon.—The French fleet of iron-clads, destined for service in Roman waters, left this port under an Imperial order at six o'clock this morning. The troops, which were designed to operate in the defense of the Holy See on the occasion of the first Garibaldian alarm, and which have been encamped near the town since, are again in motion, and are to embark and sail for Papal territory immediately. The authorities here are engaged in shipping war material on board of transport vessels with great activity.

LONDON, Saturday, Midnight.—The following dispatches were received to-night:

PARIS, Saturday night.—The fleet of war steamers left Toulon this morning under orders to proceed direct to Civita Vecchia. The embarkation of troops on board transports at Toulon is completed, and a dispatch announcing their departure for Italy is momentarily expected.

FLORENCE, October 26, Evening.—The soldiers of King Victor Emanuel refuse to fight against Garibaldi. The cause of national unity in the court of the King's Government is gaining ground. It is now considered certain a thoroughly radical ministry will be formed, whose policy will be devoted to making Rome the capital of Italy.

Letter from the Pope.

ROME, October 26.—The Pope, in a letter to the Bishops, says the patrimony of the church is attacked by revolutionists, and asks them to order prayers for the Holy See.

Disturbance in Rome.

The police, in searching a house on Friday, met with resistance. They attacked it with the bayonet. Fifteen Garibaldians were killed and thirty-six wounded. A quantity of arms and bombs was captured.

London Money Market.

LONDON, October 26.—Since the receipt of telegraphic advices from New York on the 24th, rates have advanced 60 @ 65. Other American securities firm.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, Evening, October 26.—The feeling on the Bourse is better and the tone stronger.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, October 26, Evening.—United States bonds, 75¾ asked.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, October 26, Evening.—Petroleum firmer; standard white advanced to 53 francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1867.

REV. NEWMAN HALL

Preached four times in this city yesterday, before crowded audiences of different denominations, Presbyterians, Reformed Dutch, Congregationalists and Episcopalians.

LOST CHILDREN RECOVERED.

Mrs. Rosenbaum who, on her arrival here from St. Louis, lost her three children, has recovered them by the aid of the police.

MARRIED.

General Francis C. Barlow, Secretary of State of New York, was married on Thursday last to a sister of Colonel Shaw, the hero of Fort Wagner.

THREE LIVES LOST.

The sloop David Sands was struck by the steamer Leo in the Bay Sunday, and three lives lost.

AID FOR TEXAS FIREMEN.

The New York Firemen's Association here have resolved to raise the $5,000 needed by the Firemen's Charitable Association of Houston, Texas.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Nine distilleries, &c., were seized to-day. The *Post* says an officer connected with the Internal Revenue service to-day visited a bonded warehouse at Nos. 455 and 457 Tenth avenue, which was seized in April last, and it was found that the locks had been changed. New locks removed and replaced by water. It is supposed the bonds given at the time of seizure are worthless. If this is true the Government will lose a tax of $12,000.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLE.

A man giving the name of Wm. Henson was arrested this morning on a charge of having attempted to swindle a merchant, by a forged paper, out of property valued at $650.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The *Tribune's* Constantinople letter says Turkey has refused decidedly the Russian demand to cede Candia to Greece. Russia, the writer says, will not, however, force Turkey to war until Europe is busy with its own affairs, but the way is now prepared, and if war comes now this rejected advice will be presented as a justification for it.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Hansa, from Bremen via Southampton, arrived to-night.

ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

The butcher's shop of John H. Holder, on York street, Brooklyn, was robbed Saturday night of nearly $5,000.

LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

A daughter, aged twelve, of Rev. D. Powell, late of Philadelphia, now a resident of Burlington, N. J., was burned to death on Friday.

Eastern Mail Burned---Two Men Killed.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—The Eastern mail, which left New York Friday evening, was burned in the railroad accident at Xenia on Saturday night.

Two men named Stewart and Fisicuss, were run over and instantly killed by Saturday night's Express west at Weymouth, Indiana.

OHIO NEWS.

Groveport, in Franklin county, was once burdened with two names—Rarey's Port and Watt's Grove. The inhabitants could not settle the matter and finally the Legislature took it in hand and gave the town the name of Groveport, a combination of a portion of the two former names.

The students of the O. W. University, by a vote of four hundred to twenty-five, refused to display the National flag from the College building on the occasion of the Vallandigham meeting in Delaware a few days ago.

The daughters of the late Edgar B. Pearce, editor of the Washington, Fayette county, *Register*, are heirs-at-law of the estate of the celebrated Jenks, who died worth several millions of dollars. It is said the children of Mr. Pearce will receive about fifty thousand dollars each.

The Warren *Chronicle* says: One night last week a colored man living on the west side of the river, got into a quarrel with his wife. In the fight she fired a pistol at him, the ball entering his forehead, and passing around the skull some distance. He came to town to see a physician, being very anxious to know if he was killed." Being assured that he still lived, he went away in better spirits.

The apple crop has been almost a total failure in some parts of the Western Reserve. The Painesville *Telegraph* says apples are being brought to Trumbull county in Indiana and Michigan.

On the 30th inst., Charles Higgins and Thos. Dire, of Coal Run, Washington county, got into a political discussion, and from words resorted to blows. Higgins made the attack upon Dire with a butcher knife, the latter being armed with a base ball bat, with which he struck Higgins on the head. Higgins fell senseless to the ground, and in a short time died from the effect of the blow. Dire has not come to arm, having lost the other one in the army. He was arrested and held to bail.

The St. Louis *Republican* of a late date says: The Chief of Police received a dispatch some days ago, from Steubenville, Ohio, requesting him to arrest Samuel Ranison, who eloped from that city with a young girl, he being a married man. The couple came to this city on Saturday last, and in a little time the officers succeeded in finding them in a house on Second street, near Cass avenue, and the man was placed under arrest. Subsequently, his wife arrived here, and an interview took place between the parties. Matters, however, did not assume a very threatening aspect. The first wife seems to have been easily mollified, and not desirous of a prosecution, and the man was released from custody, and when last heard of he and the two women were residing peacefully in the same house.

FROM ALABAMA.

The Sickly Season---The Cotton and Corn Crops---Why Southerners Do Not Prosper---The Reconstruction Convention---Intelligence of the Freedmen---The Northern Elections---Bankruptcy---Navigation and Trade.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FLORENCE, ALA., October 21, 1867.

The intelligent reader of the papers is already aware that October and the two preceding months have proved unusually sickly throughout the Southern States. The large Southern cities have nearly all been severely scourged with that most dreaded of all diseases, the yellow fever, while in the rural districts chills, and bilious and intermittent fevers of malignant type have prevailed to an alarming extent. Various reasons have been advanced by physicians for the vast amount of sickness of the present season, but most people are of the opinion that it has been caused by the heavy and continued rains of the last spring and summer. Now that the weather has become much cooler, and slight frosts have begun to make their appearance, the general health of this section seems to be improving. As a general thing new comers to North Alabama are very likely to be attacked by some one of the maladious fevers peculiar to this climate. To those who intend emigrating to this section I would say, lay in a good stock of quinine and calomel, for those are the only sovereign remedies for human ailments known in these parts.

THE CROPS.

There has been, this year, throughout the South, an abundant yield of corn, and, for the coming year, there will be no want of bread. The yield of cotton has not met the anticipations of planters, though perhaps all of the Gulf States will average half a crop. The "army worm" has proved very destructive to cotton the present season, and complaints of its ravages are long and loud among the farmers. In some instances whole fields of cotton, that promised well, have been almost entirely ruined by this industrious little depredator. But the short crop is not all the cotton raiser has to grieve over, this fall. A variety of causes have reduced the price of cotton to but very little more than one half what it was this time last year. To give figures: cotton sold in this market one year ago at 20c to 24c per pound, while at this time buyers are timidly offering 11c to the per pound. When we consider the fact that, from the high rates which planters have to pay for their supplies of provisions, it took this year cost 20c per pound to raise cotton, we can easily imagine why planters are in no amiable mood, and we can perhaps excuse them for charging it all to "Radical doings." Their losses will be heavy, and with the present chattered state of finances, will be borne with difficulty. A few of the shrewder Southern farmers, have, during the past year, given their principal attention to the cultivation of corn, and they have been well rewarded. Some have been successful enough to raise "bread and meat" sufficient to do them for a year to come, but such are to be considered among the highly favored. I am more and more surprised to see the reluctance with which Southern planters settle down and adapt themselves to the free labor system, when they bring to mind the part in their part to preserve as much of the old system as they can possibly incorporate in the new and many of them, encouraged by the course of the Johnson Government, do not look cling to the hope that even the slave-whip and thumb-screw will one day be restored to them. I give it as my opinion that, in this hasty conclusion of the Southern people, may be found the true reason why prosperity so slowly returns to the now desolate South. They are yielding up, in many instances, their former prejudices and habits as they are forced to yield; they are evidently "waiting for something to turn up," and that "something" they believe will be the overthrow of the present conservative party, the entire overthrow of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and the placing of the "nigger where he ought to be." Heedless of the fact that the country is now securely settling into competition with her in the production of the great staple, the South stands still, mourning over the loss of her "ebony idol," and justly forth, honest, laboring men, to build up a prosperity founded upon justice and equity. There was a time, and that, too, since the war, when Southern men, whipped, cowering and trembling for their lives, were willing to anticipate a speedy return to peace and plenty under the new order of things. But a change has come over them, a change especially manifest since the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections, and now they *don't know when this thing is going to be settled.*

THE CONVENTION.

The election of delegates to the convention to be called under the reconstruction law has been held in this State, and the result is generally known. It was decided, by a majority of about 10,000, that a convention to frame a new constitution should be held. In some counties nearly the whole registered vote was polled, while in others more than half of the registered voters (mostly whites) staid away from the polls, showing an evident determination to defeat the holding of a convention, if possible. In the counties where registered over two thousand four hundred voters; during the three days of election there were polled about one thousand votes, of which eight hundred were those of colored men. In this community there was seemingly the utmost indifference on the part of the whites in regard to the election. But this outward show of indifference was a mere sham. The fact that every white man *registered who could* register, and that some of the most rabid "conservatives" talked of contesting at law their *right* to register, all proves that they were intensely excited. It is understood that the real design was to defeat the holding of a convention. In this State there were registered one hundred and sixty thousand voters and there were polled at the recent election ninety thousand votes.

Well, we have had an election, as some misunderstand—I mean *fixed* one, actually *voted* once stange as it may appear to some, the sun still continues to give light and heat, the stars still continue to shine, and the clouds look as though—at the bidding of their maker—they would still continue to dispense rain upon the earth. Everything seems to be going about as usual, there have been no new cases of severe "miscegenation," and it is still optional with Democratic old maids "to take *white* husbands or *none*." In short, the election we have just had here was one of the most peaceable and orderly I ever saw anywhere, not excepting those I have seen in our most sober Northern communities. The freedmen, with a dignity and decorum which were not only surprising but very remarkable, would go quietly to the polls, deposit their votes, and then return to their homes or to their work. The conditions, for obvious reasons, were held at the various county towns, and, in many instances, black men walked fifteen or twenty miles in order to vote. There was not a drunken man to be seen, not a fight occurred during the three election days, and there was not a single arrest for disorderly conduct. Another fact worthy of notice is that they all voted the *right* ticket. I did not hear of a single mistake in voting made by a freedman. I am perfectly convinced that, ignorant as they are, they will never *vote* away their own freedom. It may be forcibly taken from them, and I doubt whether that would not be a dangerous undertaking. Yes, I think I may speak positively upon this subject, the day that the enfranchisement of the black people is attempted will prove one of the bloodiest ever known. Nine out of ten would prefer death rather than return to bondage.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

All "Dixie" is one broad grin over the results of the recent elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The recent Democratic victory in those States is regarded as the "Bull Run" of the second rebellion, headed by A. Johnson & Co. It seems to be the fate of these infatuated people to be tempted into indiscreet exhibitions of their rebellious feelings, in order that they may the more keenly feel the power of the government they have so outrageously assailed. There is but one construction placed upon the Democratic successes, by the people of the South; to the latter they mean war upon Congress, indorsement of the President's policy, and the real or prospective overthrow of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. There is unbounded rejoicing here, and Southern newspapers have much the same tone as when, in Confederate times, they received news of a victory in the field. I copy the following from the Memphis *Bulletin*, which perhaps is the leading journal in the south-west, and which, I think, is a fair exponent of the sentiments of the whites throughout this section. This paper has, until very recently, been edited by the notorious Raphael Semmes, ex-Captain of the pirate Alabama:

Much has been said by the Radicals about the *voice* of the people, the *will* of the people, the *decree* of the people. We hope they will not be unmindful of the fact that the people have spoken in their elections for the Union and peace—for the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws. Among other things here to what the PEOPLE have declared is this:

That the failure to restore the Union after the close of the war, and to perpetuate the blessings of civil liberty is one not to be forgiven.

That the attempt to hand over the dismantled Southern States to the Radicals does not meet their approval.

That the Congressional scheme of robbing the States of the constitutional right to regulate the question of suffrage and of declaring the negro the political equal of the white man must be abandoned.

That the arbitrary exclusion of representatives in Congress from States like Kentucky is condemned.

That the threatened impeachment is condemned because he will not be the head of a faction, instead of the EXECUTIVE of a constitutional Government, is a measure not to be tolerated.

That the military governments are a blot on the Republic, and that in their place should stand forth the ten equal States known to the Constitution.

This same paper, in a recent article since the Northern elections, boldly declared that the negroes in the South had "cast their last vote." It is confidently asserted that the President will not only forcibly resist impeachment, should that be attempted, but that he will not stand by such other "dem-phoolishness" of Congress. It is believed that he will in certain contingencies call to his aid an armed force of his Northern adherents, and there are here *sotto voce* declarations that if they are not sufficient to sustain him and his plan, we "Southern Conservatives" will help. To even the casual observer it is very apparent that the present state of feeling South indicates anything but a willing desire to abide by the results of the war and to accept as a finality the plan of reconstruction laid down by Congress. The belief that the Southern States will regain their former status by an easier mode grows stronger with every day. Slower faint, of a "secession" in the North. The Union men South, of course, are despondent, and the freedmen generally look as though they had heard something "drap." The latter, however, have the consolation that, at elections go as they may, their condition cannot possibly become worse than it has been.

BANKRUPTCY.

The practical operation of the Bankrupt law is bringing to light the fact that we have in the South a vast number of "broken" merchants and planters. Those whom we had not suspected of insolvency, are coming out and acknowledging under the forms prescribed by the law, that they owe "little balanced" which they cannot possibly settle at this time. There seems to be an apprehension that this law will be repealed or modified during the next session of Congress, and many are hastening to avail themselves of its provisions.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE.

The Western and Southwestern rivers are at a very low stage, and commerce suffers in consequence. Low waters and epidemic sickness at the various points on the rivers, have produced almost complete stagnation in business. It is a fact worthy of notice that the South is much more dependent upon her river communications than the North. This, of course, is owing to her want of more railroads and the imperfection of the railway systems which she now has. The merchants of many of the river towns in the interior of Alabama and Georgia, are as a general thing almost entirely without goods during the low water season. Again, there is an indisposition on the part of Southern merchants to make large investments, even when they cannot possibly have freight shipped by water. For instance, the merchants of Florence will, in about ten days, visit the cities for the Tennessee river to rise, before ordering goods from Cincinnati or Louisville, for the reason that river transportation is cheaper. To a Northern man this seems a poor and slow way of doing business, and indicates a want of enterprise. During the past three or four months many of our merchants here have been out of the commonest articles of family use, such as meat, flour, meal, coffee and sugar. Anything like luxuries have been out of the question. The cost of living South is more than double what it is North. The necessaries of life are held at starvation rates, and it is a mystery to me how the very poor manage to keep soul and body together.

We have had no rain worth mentioning for three months, and everything is about parched up. This has been a very favorable fall for "getting out" the crops; still we anxiously look for rain. The county old mill-proprietors think it would rain here on the day of election, when a cloud of 800 black Radicals came from the "four corners" of the district to vote; but he missed it. The weather on that day and since has proven as dry as his joke.

There is considerable of a "scare" over the yellow fever in Memphis. Most of those who are able have left the city. With general scarcity, high rates of living, and chills and fever, I think I may say that, at present, there are "hard times in Dixie."

VENI VIDI.

FROM BELLEVERNON, PA.

Bellevernon---- Business Items----Surrounding Country---Dedication of the Chapel of the New M. E. Church---Services of Rev. A. D. Vershing and A. J. Emerly---Noble Contribution by the Congregation.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLEVERNON, October 28, 1867.

Bellevernon, as most of your readers are aware, is a small town, located on the right bank of the Monongahela river, forty-two miles above the city of Pittsburgh. It has a population of about one thousand. Like most of the towns along the Monongahela it is principally noted for the manufacture of glass, the extensive works of Mr. R.C. Schmertz being located at this point. Sand for the manufacture of glass is found in considerable quantities in the vicinity—enough to supply home demand, and for shipment to your city. There is also a boat yard at this place and a steam planing mill. The country back of Bellevernon is highly cultivated, and among the best farming districts in the western part of the State.

Yesterday was a time of unusual interest in our usually quiet town, it being the day set apart for the dedication of the chapel of the new M. E. Church. Early last spring the congregation, realizing the necessity of a larger and more commodious house of worship, secured an eligible lot on Main street, at a cost of four hundred and fifty dollars. Many doubted the propriety of the undertaking, owing to the pecuniary inability of the congregation. Nothing daunted, however, the earnest and energetic pastor, Rev. C. H. Edwards, nobly seconded by the official members of the church, addressed himself to the work, and gave out the contract for the building. The entire length is seventy feet by forty two in width. The main audience room will be forty by fifty-eight feet, and will seat, in addition to the vestibule. The lecture room is thirty-nine by forty-four feet, with two good class rooms at the entrance. The general style of architecture is designed to be Gothic. A well proportioned tower rises twenty-three feet above the roof, and is surmounted with a fine spire fifty-four feet in length, making a total of one hundred and thirty-seven feet from the ground to the top of the spire. The general effect is grand and imposing. The brick work was done by Messrs. Meredith & Mesgrin, and the wood work by Mr. J. R. Powell, of California. These gentlemen filled their engagements to the entire satisfaction of the couple and the church, as far as completed, is a most substantial and beautiful edifice. The whole cost will be twelve thousand dollars. The cost thus far has been eight thousand seven hundred. Four thousand and five hundred and twenty dollars had been paid in previous to the dedication, and one thousand and thirty dollars available means remained on subscription. The amount needed to meet all indebtedness was three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. I. C. Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Female College, to a large and attentive audience. In the afternoon a deeply interesting sacramental service was held. In the evening, Rev. A. J. Endsley, Presiding Elder of the Uniontown District, of which Bellevernon is one of the charges, preached a most excellent sermon to a deeply interested congregation. The sermon was clear, earnest, practical, and contained many striking points. We may remark, by the way, that he has made a most successful and popular Presiding Elder, as is evidenced by the improved condition of the District, and the esteem in which he is held by the people.

In the morning the pastor and official members were a little despondent, fearing that they could not secure sufficient money to meet their indebtedness. Notwithstanding the circumstances seemed unfavorable, the amount subscribed during the day reached the grand sum of one thousand dollars. This, by the members of the congregation, is one of the most liberal contributions given by any community, east or west, during the past year. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the pastor and his devoted co-laborers, Messrs. Davidson, Sutton, Speer, Brunson, Batten, Haught and Monsieur. The ladies, too, of the congregation here, from the commencement of the enterprise, rendered most efficient and valuable aid. We congratulate the congregation, and the citizens of Bellevernon, on the erection of this beautiful church edifice, and trust it will be to them a center of blessed moral influence.

OLIN.

INDIAN TREATY.

Terms of the Treaty with the Kiowa and Camanches.

The treaty made by the Indian Commissioners with the Kiowa and Camanche tribes on the 21st inst., gives them about six thousand square miles, or three and a half million acres of land, embraced between the North Fork of the Red River and the Red River, beginning at the intersection of the thirty-fifth parallel of the ninety-eighth meridian, and embracing the southwestern corner of the present Indian Territory with a fraction from Texas. The tribes now estimated at four thousand persons, or about eight hundred lodges. This land will therefore give them not less than eight hundred acres for each man, woman and child. It is also provided that the three tribes shall induce their brethren, the Camanches of Northern Texas, to come and live with them. If they succeed, the United States will enlarge their reservation by adding a quantity of land sufficient to give each person three hundred and twenty acres. If the remaining Camanches can be induced to come in, this leaves a large section of country in the Texas frontier, and opens a way for civilization in a once powerful band. This reservation, where several bands of the Camanches are already farming, the Penetacher and others, it is proposed to build an agency, a warehouse and other buildings, for a teacher, farmer, miller, physician, &c., and that these persons be furnished to them, to live among the reservation, and not the Indians. In lieu of the annuities provided under the treaty of 1865, it is proposed to give each Indian on the reservation, annually, a suit of clothing, consisting of coat, pantaloons, hat and socks. In addition to this, $25,000 annually is to be given in such articles as the Indians may most need. Several other provisions are made to furnish seeds and agricultural implements to such persons as may commence farming. The Indians agree to let all railroads be built, and especially the Neosho Valley and Texas roads. They agree to keep lasting peace; to capture no more women or children; that they will attack no more trains and cease to kill men. They will be allowed to hunt on the old reservation south of the Arkansas till the settlements drive away the buffalo.

Lewis Emerich, who was at one time an officer under Marshal Noy, died in Cleveland on Saturday, at the age of eighty years.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE IMPRISONED FENIANS.

Release of Cols. Nagle and Warren Refused.

$31,000,000 Required to Pay Pensions Next Year.

Maryland and Delaware Not Strictly Republican in Form.

The Georgia Editor's Story Denied.

Increasing the Armament at Fort McHenry.

The Pay Department Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 28, 1867.

The American Fenians.

The State Department has information that the efforts of the Government to secure the release of Cols. Warren and Nagle, American Fenians, imprisoned in Ireland, have failed and that the British Government intends to proceed at once with their trial. The Department has directed that counsel be employed to defend them, and instructions have been sent to that effect to Minister Adams.

The Bureau Reports.

Many of the annual bureau reports of the Departments are completed and laid before the Secretaries. The Commissioner of Pensions states that the expenses of his office for the next fiscal year will be thirty-five millions of dollars, and that all but one million of that amount will be required to pay pensions.

Maryland.

The Maryland Committee closed their investigation to-day, and on November 13th will make their full report to the Judiciary Committee of the House. A majority of the Committee, it is understood, are of the opinion that neither Delaware nor Maryland have State Governments strictly republican in form.

Denial from General Dent.

As there are generally two sides to all Washington news of a political nature, it is but just to say that General Dent, the brother-in-law of General Grant, denies that the editor of the Atlanta, Georgia, *Era*, had a conversation with Gen. Grant on the Presidency and all assistance to the struggling and suffering families, but retired to the sheltered part of the Island, and the soldiers returned next day to rob the wrecked goods under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau officer, of them was shot and killed by a citizen, who detected him in robbing. Their officers, it is said, did nothing to check their brigandism.

Brownsville, Texas, correspondence of the *Tribune* we extract the following: King & Kennedy's warehouse, roof blown off, building very badly damaged; county court house and jail considerably destroyed; portions of their roof in the entire square surrounded by Bowen, Fort Brown, Fourteenth, Levee and Elizabeth streets, is destroyed, including the *Ranchero* office and Masonic Hall; the Ranchero office has the roof off; the residence of W. J. Stark, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, was completely destroyed; the Custom House will be down; the Presbyterian Church was destroyed; the post-office building roof was blown off; the hotel and elegant billiard saloon of Mr. Miller was destroyed; the Cotton Exchange building, Hey & Co., was totally destroyed; between Tenth and First streets seven brick and four frame houses were either totally destroyed or so badly injured as to be uninhabitable.

In Matamoras 1,500 houses and huts were blown down. The greatest distress and want prevails at all points. Provisions are being sent to relieve the people. Out of seven steamers only two can be repaired.

There were ten deaths from yellow fever yesterday, and sixteen to-day. Those in debt for absentees are cautioned to remain away a short time yet.

Reception of Sheridan at Portland.

PORTLAND, October 28.—General Sheridan arrived at one o'clock, and was received by a salute and the ringing of church bells. The city government were at the station to meet the party. Mayor Stevens made a speech of welcome, and Sheridan responded briefly. He was escorted by a procession consisting of the Mechanic's Blues, "Army and Navy Union" Sheridan Guards, the cavalcade under the command of Capt. Burton, which were filled by an immense crowd, to the City Hall, where Sheridan received the citizens who crowded to pay their compliments.

Gen. Sheridan was subsequently driven to his quarters at the Preble House, where a banquet was given by the city government with a serenade and grand ball in the evening.

Billiard Tournament.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—The following were the games at the billiard tournament to-day: First game, Ackerman beat Snyder, 201 against 184; winner's average 18 13-16. Second game, Choate beat Rivers, 201 to 27?; Choate's average 10 11 29. Third game, Foster beat Smith, 200 to 69; Foster's average 6. Fourth game between Parker and Davis; Parker, 200; average 17. Fifth game, Vermenlen beat Rivers, 502 against 283; winner's average 25 1-6. Sixth game, Coon beat Choatey score, Coon 500, Choate 192; winner's average 10 10-29. Thus far Foster is ahead of all competitors, Coon second. The tournament will close on Wednesday.

Republican Meeting at Augusta---The Election.

AUGUSTA, October 28.—The Republicans held a mass meeting to-night. Messrs. Blodgett, Bullock, Conley and Beard, candidates for convention, made speeches indorsing the Atlanta platform. Steps have been taken to preserve order during the election. The freedmen are coming from the country this evening to take part in the election. There are no opposing candidates, the conservatives having determined not to take no part in the election.

SAVANNAH, October 28.—The election for delegates to the convention will commence to-morrow, and continue three days.

From Quebec.

QUEBEC, October 28.—The ringleaders in the late demonstration of the shipcarpenters' strike were arrested to-day. A mob of several hundred roughs attempted to rescue them but were driven off by the soldiers. Bail to any amount was offered for the release of the prisoners, but refused. The gaol is guarded by a strong detachment of the rifle brigade.

The Inland Navigation Company, with a view of extending operations next year, have purchased the steamers Corinthian and Union, also the American steamers Cataract, Bay State, Lord Elgin and Ontario.

An affectionate but playful wife in Springfield, Mass., sent a note to her husband recently, written in a disguised hand, signed with a fictitious name, stating she had often seen and admired him, and if he would inform her of a place of meeting she would go over to the rooms and they would become better acquainted. Husband received the note at once, appointing time and place of meeting. Both parties met at the appointed time and place, the lady heavily veiled, and proceeded to the rooms, where the veil was removed, and a grand tableaux not down on the bills ensued. Assurance made on the part of the husband that it was nothing but a joke, and that he knew it was her all the time! Wife is having a stylish bonnet, new cloak, and elegant silk dress made.

The Chicago and Milwaukee papers have a way of speaking, of which the following is a sample, taken from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*: "Frequently Milwaukee is cursed by a visit from a few of the enterprising citizens of Chicago. The police generally attend to these cases, and either send them out of town or put them to work for the county." It is not probable that respectable citizens of either city think well of this style of controversy.

NEW ORLEANS.

Terrible Effects of the Late Storm on the Rio Grande---A Large Number of Lives Lost---Immense Destruction of Property.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—The *Picayune* has the following advices, which confirm the destructive effects of the late storm upon the Rio Grande. The hurricane was the most terrible in the memory of man on the frontier. A perpetual bombardment for a year could hardly have done as much damage as happened from this one night's storm. Twenty-six persons were killed at Matamoras, and ten killed and one wounded at Brownsville. At Brazos, so far as known, twelve persons perished. Two schooners were blown ashore. Only two houses were left standing at Clarksville, and none at Bagdad. The loss of life at the latter place is not known. Ninety of the inhabitants escaped by going on board a vessel, which rode out the storm. The rest have perished.

The negro soldiers and their officers at Brazos are said to have acted infamously. They not only refused all assistance to the struggling and suffering families, but retired to the sheltered part of the Island, and the soldiers returned next day to rob the wrecked goods under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau officer, of them was shot and killed by a citizen, who detected him in robbing. Their officers, it is said, did nothing to check their brigandism.

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CATARRH, DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and Diseases of the Throat and Chest successfully treated by Dr. AHORN, 434 Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

FOR GRANT.

At the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted unanimously recommending Gen. GRANT for President. In taking this action the Committee have but responded to the voice of the people in this Republican stronghold, and followed the lead of a popular sentiment which is spreading, and is destined to spread over the country, bearing down everything before it. We are pleased to record the fact that the suggestion we threw out on Monday morning has been so promptly responded to. We doubt not that public meetings for the organization of GRANT Clubs will follow.

LYING ABOUT GRANT.

The correspondents are at it again. With malice as deliberate as ever possessed the rebels, they are after Gen. GRANT—and this time we are sorry to say, our own is among the crowd. This time they send out the stuff which an Atlanta, Georgia, Editor has concocted, in return for the civility of an interview with the General. Perhaps it is the same who had an interview with Mr. STEVENS, and whose report the Lancaster Representative denied with an expletive more characteristic than elegant. GRANT is reported as having declared that he would prefer a nomination from the Conservatives rather than the Radicals. This savors of the falsehood BLAIR told about him, and for which the General snubbed him very directly. Considering that his first friend—Mr. WASHBURNE—is a Radical of the first water, and that most of the leading Radicals—the bone of THAD. STEVENS included—are for him, the report is amusing. Our only regret in the premises is, that a midnight dispatch, retailing this Georgia Editor's story, had the advantage of our circulation for one day. We have a far more reliable definition of the General's political views by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who writes as follows:

> The Blairs—speed the day when we can say "of infamous memory"—the Blairs having found that they can't use General GRANT are doing their best to run him, so far as in them lies, I suppose, they will be full of mischief and devilry as long as he and I live. They are disturbed, apparently, because that the General is gratified at the result of the recent elections—that the Democratic course gives him pleasure. Is it worth while to make a formal contradiction of the General's private conversation and print the words, IT IS A LIE?
>
> "There is no loss without corresponding gain"—and Grant, after the election, very quickly began to look about for our gain. He found it while Congress lay idle. He found the Republican party found it. He says the reverse will be done to the work of reconstruction of the Union on a sound foundation. There was a disposition to take up side issues—issues to show that the country wants this great question settled without further agitation and unnecessary delay. The Republican party was falling into the hands of the extremists, the theorists, the demagogues; there was a seeming willingness to let corrupt politicians monopolize the offices and ravaging rattlesnake the leadership—it was necessary to show that good men ought to be put in nomination and the counsels of true and conservative men followed. This is where Grant stands—he doesn't believe the Democratic party is coming into power; those in the country is about to give itself up to men who opposed the war. I've no doubt he thinks it rather comforting to see that the masses of the people don't mean to commit themselves to the views of Mr. Stevens and General Butler, Mr. Sumner and Mr. Chandler. But he doesn't rejoice with the Blairs and the President in the defeat of the Republican party. He says the set-back will teach wisdom—with due energy and prudence we will go ahead in the spring, he thinks, there isn't the least fear that the Copperheads will carry the election next year.

ON THE OLD TRACK.

If the Democrats wish to have their war record forgotten, as they unquestionably do, the way they take to accomplish it proves them to be still under the fatality of blundering, which has marked their conduct for years past. By charging the debt, disorder and taxation of the country on the Republican party, they take the most certain and direct method of keeping alive the recollection of their own complicity with the seditious leaders of secession, in bringing these burdens upon us. The falsity of the allegation will not only keep the remembrance of the past fresh in the minds of Republicans, but will make it an active force in their political contests with the Democratic party, which first abetted a tremendous wrong, and then tries to fix the odium of it on others.

Their naming of G. H. PENDLETON as a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to such a man as General GRANT, is a further evidence of the doomed blundering of the party, as well as of their preference of the Rebel to the Union principles. The false democracy of the former adhered to him through all the country's trials, and he steadily sympathised not with the defenders but with the assailants of the Union. It is proposed to place him in opposition to GRANT, whose true democracy transferred him, in the day of his country's danger, into the fellowship of the Republican Union party. And while the one only cavilled at the Government's measures, and was apparently, at least, indifferent to its success, the other devoted himself to its interests and became the grand engineer of its success. The naming of PENDLETON for President, by the Democrats, and especially in opposition to GRANT, will bring up to Republican minds with freshness and vigor, the remembrance of the old days of sympathy with the Rebels and hatred of Union defenders. It seems to indicate either stone blindness or blank despair. Or, if the party really indulges any hope in such a contest, it gives evidence of nothing so much as a low estimate of the people's judgment and capacity. If the party should throw out Mr. PENDLETON and take Mr. SEYMOUR, it would not be much better for it, and if General MCCLELLAN should come home and take the party, it could not be much worse. General GRANT, should he be nominated in form by the Republican Convention, is able to beat either.

LABOR OF LOVE.

Governor SEYMOUR has undertaken the task of piloting the Democratic party into power again. But just as he gets fairly at work he finds the prospect destroyed and all his hopes dispelled by the certainty that General GRANT, the Republican candidate, will be the next President. There is in this that which amounts almost to cruelty. Banished from power and patronage for years, on account of their disloyalty, just as the Democratic leaders begin to entertain lively hopes of returning again to the offices which at one time they seemed to think were created for them, the prospect changes to one of absolute certainty against them. In SEYMOUR'S case the circumstances are peculiarly aggravating. Having kept himself aloof so that he might come upon the track as the most available candidate of the Democracy; having nursed his ambition to an intense pitch, and banished from his mind every doubt that his time was at hand, his disappointment is necessarily of the keenest description. In a general way the disappointment is shared by the Democratic leaders and party. Their finely concocted schemes for presenting issues as well as candidates; their plans for carrying States in detail and parceling out offices among the faithful well-nigh famished from long banishment to short commons, are all at once upset by a single stroke of adverse fortune so overwhelming that, in the language of the Pittsburgh *Post*, it will be useless to make an effort. Under these circumstances, Mr. SEYMOUR will be excused if his eloquence should be less effective than usual, and the applause of his party feeble and uncertain.

THE Virginia press is very bitter over the election. It cannot be reconciled to the result. The *Whig* says "the negroes have drawn a deep blockhead line between themselves and the whites," and by voting as they did "have left us"—that is the late rebels—"no choice but to regard them, henceforth, as enemies." Considering that heretofore the relation between them has been that of master and slave, no great amount of good fealty will be lost. Considering that the "negro party" is strong enough to carry the State by thirty thousand, it is probable no serious consequence will come to them from the threat. They who make it are not likely to help their case much by carrying into effect the threat to discharge from work all the negroes who voted the Radical ticket. It is possible that the negroes, and the white men who act with them, have not, in all respects, acted with the greatest wisdom, but they are not likely to attempt to break up the Union or re-enact slavery.

DWELLINGS OF OPERATIVES.

Any person who has been *for* a few years past, a resident in this *city*, must have observed the improvements made in our great manufacturing establishments. The buildings in which the works are carried on and the dwellings of the operatives, are generally of a far better character than they formerly were, indicating increased wealth, liberality and taste. That it is good policy to make such improvements, there can be no room to doubt. Where the owners consult and promote the convenience and comfort of their workmen and families, advantages of no small value redound to themselves, in the greater degree of contentment, cheerfulness and assiduity of their employees.

The position of dwellings in the immediate vicinity of works, in which large quantities of our kind of coal are used, renders them anything but attractive. The smoke, dust and soot filling the air and penetrating every nook, corner and crevice, are a perpetual cause of annoyance and vexation to tidy housekeepers. And while this proximity of the dwellings to the works is maintained, every effort that can be made to mitigate the annoyance may be reasonably demanded. For the want of them, we believe cases have occurred, in which desirable skilled workmen have declined to make engagements in this city, even at liberal wages.

It is therefore gratifying to notice the gradual, and in some instances great advances made in the quality of houses and in the conveniences and comforts of their surroundings. Individual enterprise and taste have done all that has been done, in this respect. The public authorities have hardly kept pace with private improvements, in keeping the streets and alleys about the works in a cleanly, healthful and unobstructed condition. It would be a still further advance, for the convenience and comfort of the working people and their families, if the dwellings could be located at some distance from the works. The street railway conveniences are such, or might readily be made such, as to render this practicable, in the new establishments from time to time put in operation. The city, as such, has a deep interest in the maintenance of our numerous and extensive manufactories in a condition of efficiency, and whatever can be done to mitigate the unavoidable annoyances connected with the coal smoke and soot showers should be brought into requisition.

THE spasm stimulated by the Washington correspondents about impeachment, the burden whereof was that a majority of the Committee having the matter in charge, are in favor of impeaching the President the first thing after Congress meets, is about over. There has at no time been any authority for such a report; and there is no more light on the subject now than there was three months ago. The Committee may, indeed very likely will, decide in favor of impeachment; but the members have not conferred together, and no one is authorized to say how a majority of them stand. Independent of the Committee, there will be spirited opposition on the Republican side of the House to impeachment, and nothing is more improbable than a majority concurring in the policy from the word "go."

The New British Minister.

The appointment of Mr. Thornton by the British Government, as the successor of Sir Frederick Bruce at Washington, does not seem to please the London *Times*, which paper says Great Britain has no man too good to represent it in the United States. It says the mission to Washington is an exceptional post, which should not be conferred for any other peculiar considerations of fitness, and not because the appointee stood ready for promotion and was deserving of it. While there are some in this country, and they are not worth thinking about, who regard the title of an embassador more highly than the merits of the man, the *Times*' assertion that a title has great weight even in Republics, because it represents at once the culture, refinement and power of the English nation, is the reverse of complimentary to the intelligence of American citizens as a whole. Mr. Thornton is represented as having filled with credit to the nation and satisfaction of the British government other diplomatic posts held by him.

Help from Satan.

The New York *Herald*, better known as "the Satanic," has discarded from its Sunday issue all allusions to things theatrical, and "any such profane things," as it calls them. Now, if theatrical matters be "profane things," why does the *Herald* make so great a parade of them on each day of the working week. Are they not as dangerous to the readers of the *Herald* on week days as they would be to Sunday readers? This is one of the moves of the Evil One, who, it is said, can preach scripture as well as any orthodox minister. Instance the following unblushing statement.

> Every day of the week we are the inveterate enemy of evildoers and their works; but we shall devote Sundays especially to making war on Satan and all the allied forces he may call to his assistance. As the "religious press" has been able to do little or nothing in keeping down the arch enemy of mankind, he shall try now what we can do.

As an illustration of this intention, the *Herald* of Sunday contains several columns descriptive of the races of Saturday.

No reasonable objection can be raised against clean streets and sidewalks, and due praise should be awarded to the city authorities and private owners of houses for all seasonable efforts in making them so. But it may be doubted whether the best time for doing it is when the sidewalks are crowded with passengers, and especially if the hose is in the hands of boys who amuse themselves with seeing how near they can direct the streams of water to the passing broadcloth and silk without hitting or sprinkling them. The cleaning of these pavements, as is done in other cities regulated by public authority, and we respectfully recommend the subject to our city authorities, as a matter of public convenience.

ACCORDING to the latest dispatches from our new Russian purchase, the chief product of the country is fog, most of which is very old and in a perfect state of preservation. The expedition sent out to take observations, although arriving in the month of August, the most delightful season of the year, after making a six day's attempt, gave up the job till the weather should clear. The rain and fog held complete sway, and on that account it took several days to find Sitka, which was hard by. Arriving there, however, the Russians gave them a cordial welcome—a sort of bear-hug.

AN extract from Madison's Debates in the Constitutional Convention is made to show that the proposition to fix in the constitution a clause providing for the President's suspension while on trial on charges of impeachment was made in the organic convention in 1787, and voted down by eight States, in opposition to three in favor of the motion. This is cited as conclusive that even should articles be preferred against the President, he cannot be suspended from the duties of his office pending the trial.

THE Chicago *Republican* speaking of the Nicolson pavement in that city, says it is the accepted opinion that when it was well laid it has proved satisfactory. "We honestly doubt," says that paper, "if a single block in the city ought honestly to call for repairs had it been carefully put down at the outset, and subsequently wisely set down by the authorities. It is never too late too mend in these matters, and mending the system is cheaper than mending the streets."

IN 1859 a St. Louis business man, prosperous and happy, caught a thief in his room, who, on pleading for mercy and promises to lead an honest life, was let out. The merchant failed and became poor and needy. Lately his old acquaintance met him, and on finding out his unfortunate condition gave him $10,000 as an acknowledgment which he had long intended to make. As a rule it will not do to let thieves go in the expectation of getting $10,000 some-time.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—The London *Times* has some misgivings about the Abyssinian expedition. It says: It is vain to disguise, what every one knows and feels, that by invading Abyssinia we are making another leap in the dark, quite as venturesome as that which signalized last session. The geography and resources of Abyssinia are less well ascertained than were those of Afghanistan in 1839, while the political motive for hostilities against it is incalculably weaker.

A Needed Railway Reform.

The accommodation of travelers by railway has of late years occupied to a certain extent the attention of railway managers, and many conveniences have been provided and many added greatly to the comfort of passengers. Most of these arrangements, however, have been confined to the perfection of the sleeping car, and giving it an air of luxury that one finds very agreeable during the night, but which, after all, has many draw-backs, and is not much more pleasant than the ordinary car after the sleepers are aroused and the "hammocks" stowed away. A convenience that is much needed, and that would be found to be as remunerative as sleeping cars, is a compartment car or cars, so arranged that the occupants would not be subject to the annoyance from any and everybody, as is now the case on all trains. The present system of forcing all classes and conditions of men into one car—sensitive and nervous people, filthy and revolting persons, robust people who cannot endure without open windows and abundant air, and delicate people to whom the draught is little less than fatal—is decidedly unpopular with those who constitute the bulk of the traveling community, and who would gladly pay for a separate compartment which they could call their own, if such a convenience were to be had. The cost of furnishing such a car would not be more than that of an ordinary car. Omit the seats in the ordinary car, and divide it into compartments of various sizes, provided with tables and chairs, and so constructed as to prevent strong currents of air, and to which access would be strictly forbidden except by those who paid for them and the conductor. The occupant would thus be relieved from all the above mentioned sources of annoyance, as well as from peddlers of peanuts, candies and trashy literature. Such conveniences would find ready takers, and when once inaugurated would become so popular as to require their adoption on all roads.

River Improvement.

The Central Committee of the River Improvement Convention of February, 1867, have just issued an appeal to the people of the Valley States, to aid in the proposed improvement of the navigable rivers of the Mississippi Valley. The appeal is written in strong terms, and earnestly asks the co-operation of the people in behalf of a movement which will insure the development of their resources, increased ability to meet the claims of the Government, and a large decrease in annual expenditures. The question of ability to produce was no longer in doubt, but it was a question of facility and cheapness of transportation that was to be solved. The appeal will apply with equal force to the people of the Ohio Valley, who should at once exert themselves in behalf of the improvement of the Ohio river. The Committee says:

> Do you ask, then, for a cheap channel in which the superabundance of the valley may find its way to our Atlantic ports and foreign Markets? Look to the improvement of the eighteen thousand miles of navigable rivers which constitute this garden of the world. There are a few obstructions, like the falls at Louisville, which are an immense tax upon the commerce of the valley, causing a delay and loss of time and money amounting to impassable barriers. They are fully capable of being overcome, and for an expenditure of a few millions of dollars they can be removed. But your reply is that this is the Government's duty. We admit it; but only such expenditures as the farmer invests in his farm. Indeed, every dollar expended it is paid back in one, or even fivefold. Look at the debt of the Revolutionary war, over seven and financial pressure, eight millions long ago, and now it is a debt upon which Adams and Hamilton alone. Every steamboat owned upon the Ohio river has paid more than one hundred pounds will be certainly removed from the cost of its construction, and the obstructions are removed. That alone would save to the valley in a single year, of freights, more than twenty-seven millions of dollars. Add to this the increase of this year over last, and the saving may place the estimate safely twenty millions saved.

Vallandigham Going It!

Vallandigham is on the stump in Ohio with the view of creating popular sentiment in his favor for the United States Senate. On the 24th instant he spoke at Mount Vernon, Knox County. He opened after the following fashion:

> First, men of Knox. I give fervent thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of this day. Next, to you, my friends, I make hearty acknowledgment of the earnest, devoted, passionate enthusiasm of this reception. There is no speech here for language. Arms are not long enough or copious enough to express the emotions of my heart at this moment.
>
> "Could I embody and unbosom now
> That which is most within me, could I wreak
> My thoughts upon expression, and thus throw
> Soul, heart, brain into my words, they would be read
> Of all that I would have sought, and all I seek,
> Bear, know, feel, and set breathe into one word,
> And that one word were lightning, I would speak."
>
> But pardon me, men of Knox, if, subduing my own swelling but voiceless thoughts and emotions, I beg yours, too, may be hushed for a moment, while calmly, and, through historic narrative, I call to your remembrance a few of the events which to-day we commemorate.

THE *Phrenological Journal*, of New York, a monthly magazine, has given at different times the likenesses in groups and accompanying biographical sketches of prominent ministers of the clergy and in the various denominations. It is already published, in this way, the characters of prominent men in the Baptist, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Universal Churches. The November number has a similar group of Methodist (late Methodist Protestant) preachers, some of whom are known in this community, and among whom are Drs. Stockton, of Philadelphia, Brown, of Springfield, Reeves and Collier, of Pittsburgh, &c. The number will have a special interest to this denomination.

"THE women of Kansas," in their address demanding the right of suffrage, close with the following assault on their "erring sisters" of the East: "Whatever, then, may be the opinion of fair ladies who dwell in celled houses in our older Eastern States and cities, who, like the lilies, neither toil nor spin, whose fair hands would gather close their silken apparel at the thought of touching the homelier garments of many a heroine of Kansas—whatever they may say in reference to this question, we, the women of the Spartan State, declare, we want to vote."

PERSONAL.

—Prof. Hoppin, in his "Old England," relates this anecdote of Charles Lamb, as told him by a former fellow-clerk in the East India House: "One day a wealthy London merchant was ushered into the room, and introduced to Mr. Lamb as "Mr. So-and-So, a distinguished spice merchant." "Oh, yes," said Lamb, quick as lightning, 'I'm happy to see you, sir; I smelt you coming.'"

—We see it stated in various papers that Kate Field (Strawn, Jr.,) is thirty-nine years of age, and that she was born in Mobile. She is neither thirty-nine years old, nor was she born in Mobile. Her age, if anybody wishes to know it, is twenty-five years, and she was born in St. Louis. She is the only daughter of the late DAVID M. Field, Esq., a writer of great vigor, and an actor of no ordinary merit. Mr. Field was manager of the Mobile theater for several years and the Varieties of St. Louis, under whose auspices it was built.

—General Harney, who is sixty-seven years of age, is six feet three inches in height, and is as straight as an arrow, and in his younger days used to excel every Indian on the plains with whom he came in contact, in running, jumping, and wrestling. He is known universally among the Indians as the "fast runner."

—A little daughter of the late Miramon, executed at Queretaro with the Emperor, died lately, and was buried the day following in the same tomb with her father. It is said she grieved herself to death on account of the loss of her father. The widow of General M. has been made a Princess by the Emperor of Austria, and will take her departure to that country very shortly.

—A City of Mexico letter says: "The country has recently suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Eustace Barron, Esq., who expired very unexpectedly on the morning of the 10th inst. Mr. Barron was one of the wealthiest capitalists of Mexico, his estates amounting to millions. As the head of the celebrated house of Barron, Forbes & Co., he was known all over the world, and he will also be remembered as the defendant in the great trial for the possession of three New Almada or quicksilver mines, in California. It was through the house of Barron, Forbes & Co. that Maximilian negotiated his loan during the early days of the Empire, and through their influence alone the measure was carried to a successful issue. Mr. Barron was one of the most progressive men in all Mexico, using his immense capital with a lavish hand in the promotion of internal improvements, and ever ready to engage in any enterprise looking to the welfare and prosperity of the country."

—As an illustration of George Francis Train's intense patriotism, it is stated that, on one occasion, he sent his wife on a ninety days' voyage from Australia to New York, that their coming child might be born on American soil, as would become a possible future President of the United States. The journey was a most troublous one, and the lady came very near being shipwrecked, but at last reached this country in safety. The child was born, and—it was a girl.

—When Charles Dickens stands up to read he seems oblivious of his audience. No applause moves him to leave an abstracted mood. He is the interpreter of a drama, and the roomful of ladies and gentlemen has no existence to him. A book lies before him, and he turns over the leaves; but he rarely looks at the pages. He knows them by heart. All first it strikes you his voice is artificial. There is a theatrical tone in it which prepares you for a disappointment; but, in the case of mine lecturers out of ten, this impression goes off, and the laugh or the tear defy the strongest will. Mr. Dickens extremely dislikes, while reading, the noise of people entering or leaving, and printed slips are usually placed at the doors begging that silence be maintained. What he may do in the United States is not known; but in England he does not address a syllable to the desk and commences therewith. How rich are his creations! His Sam Weller; Mrs. Gamp; little Dombey; the Judge in the famous divorce trial in Pickwick—if you hear these you will conceive a greater admiration than ever for the humor and pathos which distinguishes them.

A Needed Railway Reform.

The accommodation of travelers by railway has of late years occupied to a certain extent the attention of railway managers, and many conveniences have been provided and many added greatly to the comfort of passengers. Most of these arrangements, however, have been confined to the perfection of the sleeping car, and giving it an air of luxury that one finds very agreeable during the night, but which, after all, has many draw-backs, and is not much more pleasant than the ordinary car after the sleepers are aroused and the "hammocks" stowed away. A convenience that is much needed, and that would be found to be as remunerative as sleeping cars, is a compartment car or cars, so arranged that the occupants would not be subject to the annoyance from any and everybody, as is now the case on all trains. The present system of forcing all classes and conditions of men into one car—sensitive and nervous people, filthy and revolting persons, robust people who cannot endure without open windows and abundant air, and delicate people to whom the draught is little less than fatal—is decidedly unpopular with those who constitute the bulk of the traveling community, and who would gladly pay for a separate compartment which they could call their own, if such a convenience were to be had. The cost of furnishing such a car would not be more than that of an ordinary car. Omit the seats in the ordinary car, and divide it into compartments of various sizes, provided with tables and chairs, and so constructed as to prevent strong currents of air, and to which access would be strictly forbidden except by those who paid for them and the conductor. The occupant would thus be relieved from all the above mentioned sources of annoyance, as well as from peddlers of peanuts, candies and trashy literature. Such conveniences would find ready takers, and when once inaugurated would become so popular as to require their adoption on all roads.

FROM PORT HOMER, O.

The Southwestern Railroad Enterprise—Reorganization and Work Resumed—Another Outlet to the Atlantic.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PORT HOMER, O., October 24, 1867.

The election being over, politics being dead, and there being no news, I will take the liberty to post you up in regard to our new railroad enterprise. The Southwestern Railroad, running from New England station on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad through the counties of Athens, Morgan, Noble, Guernsey, Harrison, Carroll and Jefferson, was chartered in 1852 or 1853. After a struggle of two years it collapsed for want of vitality. It has recently been reorganized, and the following are the officers for the ensuing year: Thos. W. Peacock, President; Imri R. Kelly, Chief Engineer; Andrew Smith, Treasurer; James Milholland, Secretary. Mr. Peacock was the first President of the road, and his well-known financial capacity placed him at the head of the Company on its reorganization. Chief Engineer Kelly was formerly engaged on the Central Ohio Railroad. He ranks high among railroad men, and is considered one of the most progressive men of the Engineering corps in our country.

Sufficient stock is already taken to pay the expense of grading from the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, its Eastern terminus, to the National Road. Twenty-five miles is already graded—from the Central Ohio Railroad to the Muskingum River, and the contract let to Warner, McArthur & Co. to complete ready for use.

The eastern terminus is not definitely located yet, but Yellow Creek seems to be the favorite point at present. Chief Engineer Kelly is now completing the line on Yellow Creek. The average grade from Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad to Moorestown is seven feet per mile, and average cutting and filling two to three feet. By this it will be seen that there is no heavy work on this portion of the line. Work will be commenced this fall on the line between Yellow Creek Station and Moorestown. When completed this will develop one of the richest, if not *the* richest, mineral region of Ohio, and will furnish employment to thousands of men in this now secluded portion of our State—secluded for want of railroad facilities to move the mineral and agricultural wealth they possess.

A survey is already talked of from this point to New Lisbon, to connect with the branch leading to the Atlantic and Great Western Road, opening another route from Southern and Central Ohio to the Atlantic.

The coal works in this locality are all quiet, as there is no market. The new rolling mill at Huntersville is going ahead as fast as possible.

Our friend Crawford has just erected a fine station house, at his own expense, at Port Homer. No more shanty station. Peace to its ashes.

River very low and business lower.

Yours, SALINA.

Two maps just published in France are entitled "France that can read and France that can write." It the latter the districts in which persons married in 1866 could not sign the register—in a proportion varying from 30 to 75 per cent—are marked in black. Fifty-five departments are thus denounced, comprising all the south, center, and west of France. The ten departments where the largest number of the newly married have been able to sign (the others being only from 1.44 to 6.77 per cent.) are the Lower Rhine, Mense, Vosges, Haute Marne, Meurthe, Upper Rhine, Moselle, Doubs, Jura and Manche. The average of illiterate marriages in 1866 is 33 per cent. The Seine, which sums up these statistics, says: One-third of the marriages either to read or write! Fifty-five departments are those in which the number of illiterate persons is from 30 to 75 per cent. Is it not a shame! And we have a new military organization. Let us rather busy ourselves with the education of this black phalanx of ignorance; let us devote to this national work a tithe of the millions we lavish on the army. Let us begin by beating Prussia on this ground. In matters of public instruction we are in the lowest rank of the European powers, and we imagine ourselves to be marching at the head of civilization!

UCHATIUS STEEL.—The process of M. Uchatius, an officer in the Austrian service, for making steel by mixing granulated iron and iron ore in proper proportions in a crucible, was patented here many years ago by an American, and we believe before any similar plan had been tried in Europe. The process was never carried into practical operation for commercial purposes in this country; however, a large company was formed in France, more than ten years ago, and steel under the Uchatius patents, but it failed to produce steel of the best quality. The cause of its failure is now known to be the employment of improper ores. In Sweden this plan has been made with great success by mixing the very pure and rich magnetic ores of the Bisberg mines with granulated pig iron made from the same ore, and adding a definite quantity of manganese ore. This steel is remarkable for its tenacity and uniformity of grain. It is used exclusively by the Royal Mint, at Stockholm, for dies of coining presses, ball and bullet and other similar articles requiring great strength, closeness and regularity of grain.

SINCE the war has closed, Americans have swarmed into Europe, and taken possession of Bolton's happy hunting grounds. For one Englishman traveling through Germany or Italy, there may safely be recorded ten Americans. Hotel registers and watering-place lists show it. In Rome and Florence the Americans buy annually more copies of works of art than all the other foreign visitors put together. In Vienna, which used to be a pet haunt of wealthy and debonnaire Englishmen, the cheerful, comfortable hotels over which Britannia rules are deserted, and places are filled with the american, and the very head waiters, though natives of Inrchenfeld, speak German English with a Yankee twang. Paris is an American colony, and a correspondent goes so far as to suggest that they will succeed in improving the original of the fare of the Continent.

MOTHERS, BEWARE OF OPIUM.

BROWN'S NURSERY CORDIAL,

Universally Infant Remedy that endorses its Opium.

Every mother in the land can now feel confident that there is a remedy for the baby that is free from opium, but a positive benefit, as it corrects the gums, stops inflammation and acts as a soothing syrup, relieves pain, and gives rest, producing a healthy condition. Nationally endorsed by mothers everywhere. Sold by druggists. Only remedy, all other infant preparations containing opium or paregoric. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and by

MCCLARAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, c. t. Diamond, near Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SAVE THEM.

Do not miss the occasion of saving your teeth while you may yet have a chance. Once lost they can never be replaced with anything artificial by them for you. A liberal use of WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTIFRICE will preserve the teeth, harden the gums and give you a sweet breath.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 81 Market street, and all Druggists.

PAIN

Is a real thing and no phantasy. What is more excruciating than the misery of a toothache or an ear ache, long-continued, and originating in a cold that might have been kept in effect if the victim had but used WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTIFRICE.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 81 Market street, and all Druggists.

RUINS.

We scarcely pick up a paper in which the eye does not meet with this dread sig—the ruins of Pompeii, Nin veh, or some other memorial of the past. And how little do we think that every day there is decay leading to ruin rapidly progressing around us. The ruin of a fine set of teeth is to its owner a great loss, but one that can be prevented by a free use of WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTIFRICE.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 81 MARKET ST., and all Druggists.

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

tf No. 160 Smithfield street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BUCKWHEAT.

Choice Double Extra Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, put up in small bags.

Also, 8 bbls choice CRANBERRIES, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE.

346 Liberty street.

PARLOR CROQUET.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

93 WOOD STREET.

Have just received a supply of this delightful Game in Plain and Elegant styles, and ranging in price from $10 00 to $25 00.

These Sets are provided with the latest improvements, including the Improved Cushion, Patent Indexical Balls, &c., &c.

MERCANTILE

LIBRARY LECTURES.

THE LECTURE SEASON TICKETS

Are now ready for distribution, and may be had of any member of the Committee or of Mr. APPLETON, Librarian, at the Association Rooms. Price $4 00.

JAS. B. SCOTT,
JAS. B. MORGAN, JR.,
OLIVER LEMON,
WM. P. HERBERT,
E. V. McANDLESS,
E. F. JENNINGS,
O. P. SCAIFE,
Committee.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. McCLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The firm of PHELPS, PARKE & CO., which expired by limitation September 1st, 1867, will be continued, under the same style and firm, from that date.

PHELPS, PARKE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WHEELER H. PHELPS, JOHN E. PARKE, JOSEPH P. ESTEP.

PHELPS, PARKE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, &c., &c.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we hope, by the same attention to the quality of our work, to merit and receive a continuance of the custom heretofore bestowed.

Warehouse No. 19 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and No. 37 Perdido street, New Orleans, La.

COCOA MATTINGS AT

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

cod

CHEAP ALL WOOL

INGRAIN CARPETS,

IN BRIGHT COLORS,

AT 75 CENTS TO $1 00 PER YARD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

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DOUBLE WIDTH

ENGLISH

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

CARPETS.

IN PRIVATE PATTERNS, JUST OPENED

BY

McFARLAND & COLLINS.

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ENGLISH

WOOLEN DRUGGETS,

AND

CRUMB CLOTHS,

NEW PATTERNS,

BRIGHT COLORS,

BEST QUALITIES,

LOW PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Street

cod

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 AND 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

HEAVY CASSIMERES,
HEAVY DOESKIN,
WATERPROOF CLOTH,
JEANS, SATINETS,
HEAVY BARRED FLANNELS,
TWILLED FLANNELS,
BLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL,
UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL,
PLAIN AND OPERA FLANNEL,
DELAINES, ALPACAS,
POPLINS, MERINOS,
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS,
TICKINGS, CHECKS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAWLS,
FANCY KNIT SHAWLS,
SONTAGS, HOODS,
BLUE BLANKETS,
GRAY BLANKETS,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
COVERLETS, QUILTS,
MEN'S UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
HATS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

A good assortment at Low Prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

PUTNAM & HOUSE,

72 FIFTH STREET,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK FOR GENTLEMEN,

ELEGANT FRENCH AND ROMAN SCARFS,

LANDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES,

IN

TIES, BOWS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS

SILK AND MERINO

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

FINE FLANNEL AND CASSIMERE

SHIRTS.

MERINO AND WOOL HALF-HOSE,

CLOTH, KID, CALF, BUCK GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, CANES, UMBRELLAS.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE. cod

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS Testamentary to the Estate of VICTOR SCRIBA, late of Reserve township, County of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same, without delay, to

CAROLINE SCRIBA, Executrix,
Reserve township, or to
HENRY C. REINEMAN,
T on Troy Hill, or at 144 Fourth st., up stairs.

SHINGLES.

18 INCH SHINGLES,

The best in the market. DRY FLOORING, Dry Clear and 18 in. BOARDS, at

C. C. BOYLE & CO.'S

Lumber Yard, above Suspension Bridge, Allegheny City. TUF

TREES, TREES, TREES.

A very large stock of

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,
EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES,

For sale by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

Send for a catalogue.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO.'S,

No. 235 Liberty street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Insurance Co., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on MONDAY, November 4th, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

HUGH McELHENY, Sec'y.

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL

HOLLOW COAL COMPANY—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Second street, Pittsburgh, on the 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. O. FRANCE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 121 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, November 7th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. for the election of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.

SAML. SIMES,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Petroleum Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1867, at the office of the Company, No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock P. M., when punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order,

E. S. WRIGHT, Prest.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within the time from their date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By

he Daily Commercial

THE EMPEROR'S RESOLVE.

A Fragment of History.

(From the N. Y. Gazette.

t ten o'clock in the forenoon, July 8, 1866, ncis Joseph I. received a brief telegram m Marshal Benedek, dated at his headquar s in Koeniggraetz, informing him that a at and decisive battle was in progress. That s the laconic utterance of an old soldier, but few words boded well, and it is since known at the promise of the early forenoon was all at the Austrians could desire. All day long Emperor waited impatiently for additional patches, and none came. By some means people in the streets had learned during day that a battle was raging at Sadowa; and night drew on, and the artisans and trades- n were released from their labors, an im- ense throng collected before the low, jagged nt of the great old Burg, and not even the sence of scores gendarmes and palace guards uld entirely repress their noisy clamors. A enuese mob is only less demonstrative and rious than one in Paris.

Eight o'clock, and still no tidings from the ont. Half past eight, and nothing yet. The mperor could no longer conceal his impatience d anxiety. At last about nine o'clock, the ires began to click, and in a moment the op- ator handed his Majesty a dispatch. It was om Benedek. There were only three senten- s, and the last one was, "At first the army ll back in good order, but presently a panic ized them and then nothing could check their ght." It was dated at Hohenmauth. The mperor glanced at the map and his heart sank ithin him. Forty miles to the rear since the ddle of the forenoon! The future historian, ith all his eloquence, will not paint the battle Sadowa more graphically than did Marshal enedek in that one sentence and that one ic.

All that night the Emperor passed in pacing ck and forth by the operator, who sat in his ttle cabinet receiving and inditing dispatches Paris. All through its long, weary hours e battery clicked without intermission. If e Emperor sat down it would only be for a oment. About six o'clock in the mourning he ferred his carriage and drove out to Schoenbrum nt before he left the Burg he caused a telegram to be sent to the Archduke Albert, in Verona, dering him to set the South army under mo- on for Vienna. Two and a half millions of ustians woke up that morning French citizens.

And northward the Southern army came as ast as the mighty trains could roll over the reat Semmering Pass. It is much the fashion o laugh at Austria for her terrapin style of archings; but Austria when goaded, can move ith the speed with which he unwieldy rhinoceros sometimes arties and crushes its tormentors. One hun- red and sixty thousand men and their muni- ions thrown across a vast mountain pass in welve day is an achievement that may challenge omparison even here. It was a race for Vien- a; but the Prussians won. At last the anxious azers could see, first with their glasses, and hen with the naked eye, the long, dusty lines among the hills across the Danube, and when he sun shone, the bright gleam of their hem- ets. The men ran to and fro in the streets, he places of business were closed, and wagon fter wagon, loaded with silver and gold and rchives, drove rapidly away from the Burg to he Pesth depot. The Governments closed the elegies to the public, and no newspaper spoke bove a whisper. Then the consternation be- ame greater, because men no longer knew hat was near. Day and night without inter- ission long trains thundered in from the outh, crowded with eager soldiers, and went back empty; and hour after hour long trains oiled away toward Pesth, equally crowded ith civilians and their treasures. At night, hen the city was stillest, the long rolling rum- le of the Prussian cannon began to be heard in he streets, and the low jar of a window would tartle the sleepers from their uneasy slumbers, hen they would hasten to look out upon the treets, expecting to see the dreaded *Pickelhaub-* as glittering in the gaslight.

Then came another night when the inmates f the old Burg were sleepless, and were driven y a wild unrest. The telegraph to Paris was ilent, for the "Man on the Seine" was con- ounded. In the Emperor's little cabinet, at three persons, himself, the Empress, and Count Mensdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, hey sought to persuade him to go down to Pesth and throw himself upon the Magyars, s Maria Theresa had done. His haughty lips- ourg soul shrank from the humiliation, and hey pleaded in vain. For eighteen years he ad trodden on their dearest rights, and in that itter hour it all came through into his mem- ory. Now he was weak and they were strong. t was useless to threaten, and, could a Haps- urgh brag? beg of the people he had wronged o deeply?

For hours had his faithful advisers by turns easoned besought, and expostulated with him, ut he remained immovable. Sometimes he would pace rapidly back and forth, apparently earing nothing that was said, then stop for a moment and list n impassively to their words, which he would presently interrupt by a gesture r utterance of impatience. At another time he would stamp upon the floor, declaring he was betrayed and deserted, that his best friends were seeking to procure his humiliation, and that he would put himself at the head of his gal- ant army, and lead it to the victory and the glory that treachery had robbed it of.

At last all were exhausted, and he sat for a moment in silence. The Emperor's vascillat- ng mind was struggling with itself. The still- ess was broken by the great clock on the Church of the Capuchins, which struck the hour of three. The emperor suddenly rose and went to the window. He stood and gazed long upon the sleeping city, within ear-shot of him were sleeping a fitful slumber more than 100,- 000 human beings—for Vienna was crowded with refugees—and in the bright green waters of the Danube twinkled the wan and flickering camp fires of 300,000 men at arms, encamped along its banks. The destiny of all these and millions more lay in his hands. Whether in his supreme hour he rose to the height of this great thought God only knows, but "the angels of his better nature" touched his heart strings and they gave worthy response. Turning quick- ly about, with a smile on his face he said, ad- dressing his wife "*Ich gete.*" (I will go.) It was the greatest victory ever won by a Hapsburg, because a victory over himself.

He went. At Olten he met the haughty chiefs of the Magyars, and in a few words told them his sad tale, and besought them to help him. He pleaded with such earnestness that the tears stood in his eyes. What a spectacle was that! A Hapsburg weeping before the people he had wronged. Happy for Francis Joseph that he permitted this to atone this dear- est of the crimes against liberty that cost his brother his blood! Every tear cherished out some odious memory of the past—was a bond given to the liberty of Hungary. The Magyars were satisfied, but not enthusiastic. They had forgotten the *Mariamur pro rege nostro* of their ancestors. They hi ckled and cheffered and drove bargains with their repentant sovereign. It was the old, old bargain assigned, and the Magyars were as good as their word, and sent their volunteers to Vienna. Fortunately for both, the "Man on the Seine" had sufficiently recovered his balance to be able to avert further bloodshed about Vienna.

A Mechanical Horse that Beats Dexter's Best Time.

The following description of a new invention now on exhibition at the great "show" in Paris, we clip from a private letter:

"I was fortunate enough to be present yester- day evening at a private view of this wonderful invention. The throng at the exposition is so dense in the daytime that any attempt to work it during the exhibition hours was impossible. Through the kindness of M. de M., whose ac- quaintance I made in 1858, when he was *attache* at Washington, I formed one of fifty persons provided with special permits. On entering groups of the *Gent Garden* made me think the Emperor was present, but I did not see him un- til the middle of the exhibition. I saw, among the curious, Nasmyth of hammer celebrity, and Whitworth, arm in arm with Howe of sewing machine notoriety.

"The iron horse bears no resemblance to its equine namesake. Imagine a trunk shaped box about seven feet long, and wide enough for a man to saddle, and about five feet high; the whole concern mounted on five wheels; the wheels concealed, however, under the machine. It is covered with leather, and has a saddle, only the saddle is very high in front and back, so that there is no chance of being unhorsed. In front is a steering apparatus of the simplest kind—two silk cords—and just before the sad- dle is a steel bar, which regulates the speed. If you pull it up you start the machine; pull it higher up, you increase the speed; if you de- press it you decrease it until a point is reached, when the apparatus stops.

"The inventor, quite a young man, com- menced winding up the machine with what seemed to me to be a crank motion, and as I distinctly heard the clink of the ratchet, I there- fore supposed it was worked by a coiled spring, but I have reasons since to think I was mistak- en. I suppose it took two minutes to wind it, when he mounted it, and started it by pulling up the steel bar. It moves gradually off, so that for the first minute I could walk alongside of it, but presently it started at the speed of a fast horse, and in a moment more was lost going round the curve of the circle.

"I suppose you know the grand exposition is a series of concentric rings, each one devoted to a peculiar branch of industry. The one the machine was running on was the Numero Quatre section del Mecaniques, and is among the largest, measuring some yards more than an English mile. It seemed to me to be incredi- ble that he should have performed the circuit in two minutes and twelve seconds. A hearty clapping of hands greeted the machine as it came careering on, and gradually stopping without any apparent trouble.

"I noticed the Emperor, generally taciturn, loud in his applause, clapping his hands as lus- tily as I did, and I was assured by M. de M., that he had never seen him so unready on any oc- casion before show the least signs of commen- dation. The inventor then said that he would put it to its speed, but to do this he must give the machine a start. He then wheeled round, and just like a jockey starting a horse, got it up to a maximum, and as he passed us he seemed to be flying. The circuit was made in fifty-eight seconds. A new salvo of applause met him as he brought the machine to where the Emperor was standing, and I must say that I felt some just emotion when the Emperor took the legion of honor from his button-hole and placed it on the young inventor's breast.

"M. told me that its endurance, if I may use the term, was extraordinary; that at its highest speed it would keep going on for for four hours. I was led to believe that the mechanical power was secondary in it, and that a galvanic battery was the real motive power. Anyhow the secret is well kept, the Emperor having, with the inven- tor, the only knowledge of it. M. also told me that in Vincennes, a battery of artillery was to be moved with it, instead of horses.

"I may add that I saw four persons mount it, and it moved much more rapidly than would a carriage. An interesting experiment was made as to its capabilities of going over rough coun- try. Several loads of dirt were shot over the floor, and it passed over it with apparent ease. One thing that I remarked was that there was a perpendicular play in the wheels, and that as a difficulty was surmounted, one wheel would be higher than the other, whilst the body was on the same plane.

"I think that it has been placed purposely in a retired part of the exposition before this exhi- bition, so as not to attract too much attention, and I learn this morning that the Secretary of War has had it removed from the exposition. "The inventor's name is Victor de Nardex."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR **UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL,**

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neu- ralgia, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic influence. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neu- ralgia and general Nervous derangements of many years' standing, affecting the entire system, are com- pletely and permanently cured by it in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by the best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps. Sold everywhere.

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
cod 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston,
eod* Proprietors.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the *fact* that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid coun- terfeits by noting our trade-mark thus:

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all respon- sible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Elec- tro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT- MENT.—Health and Happiness are the twin sisters which render existence pleasant and agreeable, for the enjoyment of these goods, in a great measure, on the state of the health. None need despair who suffer from dyspepsia, pulmonary affections, nervous disorders, ulcers, scrofula, piles, or fistulas, while these famous medicines offer not only an antidote but a radical cure. They have had the most marvel- ous success in the worst types of diseases which afflict the human race. Sold at all Druggists.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is particularly recommended for children. It cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat and Whooping Cough, is pleasant to the taste, and acts like a charm. For sale by all Druggists.

STOCK SALES.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND OTHER STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, October 29th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on sec- ond floor of Commercial Sales rooms, 106 Smith- field street,
40 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge Co.;
35 shares Birmingham Bridge;
10 shares Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
July 1st, 1867. JOHN D. BAILEY.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Fur- niture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as here- tofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 104 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND

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INSURANCE on Life or Property obtained in the Safest Companies.

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146 WOOD STREET, (Board of Trade Rooms), Pittsburgh, Pa. d

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOHN ROTH..... F. ROTH.

JOHN ROTH & SON,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS WHISKIES, &c.,

No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them.

The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.

For medical purposes particular attention is ex- pressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COG- NACS.

Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also prompt- ly be attended to. JOHN ROTH & SON.
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S. A. HATCH..... DAN. ABLE,
CHAS. E. MAURICE..... CHAS. M. ELLZEY.

HATCH, MAURICE & CO.,

RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Liquors

IN BOND AND FREE,

No. 218 Walnut St.,

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We have a United States Bonded Ware- house, and solicit shipments.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.
ALSO,
EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country, its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weak- est invalid may use it to advantage. It is particu- larly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE. Families use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE. Weakly persons find a benefit by its use. SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to oth- r wines.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A SPEER'S VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 BROADWAY, New York. TTS

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD.

Proposals will be received from the 10th to the 30th of October for the Grubbation and Masonry of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, extending from Wilmington Del., to Birdsboro', Pa. Specifi- cations and further information can be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Coatesville, Pa.

N. P. HOBART, Eng. in Charge.

SEGARS.

100,000 Connecticut and Pennsylvania Seed Segars, just received on consignment, and will be sold at very low prices at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S
Regularly Established Virginia Tobacco Agency.
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts

CARPETS.

51 FIFTH STREET.

McCALLUM BROS.

HAVE ON HAND THE FALL STYLES OF

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CRUMB CLOTHS,
WIDE FELTINGS AND DRUGGETS,
TOILANES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF TABLE COVERING.
An extra quality of
RAG CARPETS.
LIST AND YARN CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET,
BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND WOOD.

VELVET CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW PATTERNS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

NEW FALL STOCK OF

CARPETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ALL WOOL INGRAINS,
WOOL DUTCH,
LIST AND RAG,
HALL AND STAIR,
COTTAGE AND HEMP,
ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN DRUGGETS.

MEDALLION DRUGGETS.

WE OFFER MANY OF OUR GOODS MUCH BE- LOW LAST SPRING'S PRICES.

☞ Special inducements to those who Buy to Sell.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

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OVER BATES & BELL'S.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBON,
Trimming and Notion House,
The Largest Store and Stock.
ANOTHER LINE OF
New Goods,
JUST RECEIVED AT
Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.,
Including a splendid assortment of
BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES, BUTTONS, COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, ZEPHYR KNIT AND WOOLEN GOODS.
CALL AND SEE US.
Prices Same as Eastern Jobbers. Terms Cash.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY

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RIBBON HOUSE,
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Cor. Fifth and Market Sts.,
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J. BENSWANGER & CO.,

55 MARKET STREET,
Wholesale Dealers
IN
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,
BONNETS, &c.
We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our styles and prices with those of other city houses. We feel con- fident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS. &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
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COUNTERFEIT NOTES
CAN BE DETECTED
BY GETTING
ONE OF OUR THREE LEGGED
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DUNSEATH & HASLETT,
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OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

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DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Med cines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

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MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
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GROVER & BAKER,

It is the best for all purposes. Call at
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PRICES REDUCED.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
OFFER DOMESTIC GOODS, SUCH AS
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AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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AT
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J. W. BARKER & CO.

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We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Depart- ments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

NEW STOCK.

IRISH POPLINS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
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PLAID SHAWLS,
PLAID SILKS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
CLOAKING PLAIDS,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.

1867. FALL 1867.

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M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

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Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of
DELAINES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, FOREIGN DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.
Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS
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Country Blankets.
These Goods are excelled by none. We furnis them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.
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FRENCH POPLINS.
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YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
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HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
COME AND SEE.
NEW STYLES AND LOW PRICES.
LEMON & WEISE,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealers,
No. 118 FOURTH STREET,
Are offering the Finest Household Furniture that can be had in this vicinity, at LOW CASH RATES. No trouble to show stock at this old established House.

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Practical Furniture Manufacturers.
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Con stantly on hand a large assortment of elegant an fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to

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FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
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RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM, (two Medals) AT THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION, AND ARE MENTIONED AS THE "STAND- ARD SCALES, ALSO, A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA FROM THE PENN- SYLVANIA STATE FAIR— "THE FIRST AND HIGH- EST PREMIUMS ON SCALES."

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Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

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JOHN F. CLULEY
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FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed 31x42. Address COURIER OFFICE.

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AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.

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NOW OFFER THEIR
FALL STOCK
DOMESTIC AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS
AND
NOTIONS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
The assortment will be kept complete during the season, and
Cash and Short Time Buyers
Are invited to examine the Stock.
S. B. McELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,
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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES,
DRESS GOODS, PRINTS AND GINGHAMS, BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, BROWN SHEETINGS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS TWEEDS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY, FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
A FULL LINE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices before making their purchases.

FULLERTON'S
Freeport Barred Flannels.
We are the Agents for the sale of this well-known make.
Fullerton's Barred Flannels
Sold at MILL PRICE, Strictly on Commission. All genuine Fullerton Flannels have name on each piece.
"Greenville Woolen Mills," W. Craig & Co. We have accepted the Agency of this Mill, and are pre- pared to sell at MILL PRICE.
Greenville Barred Flannels,
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COUNTRY BLANKETS.
These Flannels are 34 inches wide, the heaviest Secured from this market, and unfinishedly good value.
Blankets, 10-4, weighing 6½ lbs.
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A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH GOODS, AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
New Dress and Cloak Trimmings. Paper Trimming and Bonnet Ribbons. New Styles of Gloves and Hosiery. Embroideries of all kinds, Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs. The New "Glove Fitting Corset." Hair Plaits and Waterfalls—new styles. Evening Shawls and Circulars—new.
A NEW LOT OF
Fashionable Jet and Bogwood Jewelry. The celebrated "S. S." Kid Glove, $1 10, Every Pair Warranted. The "Star Shirt," Suspenders, Ties, &c
A complete Line of Fall and Winter
Undershirts and Drawers.
Another Lot of those Superior
PROMENADE SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS.
We have just opened a choice line of FANCY AR- TICLES AND NOTIONS, which we offer to Cash Buyers at Eastern Prices.

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A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
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LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS.
Dress Goods,
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KENTUCKY JEANS, BALMORAL SKIRTS BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES,
Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.
W. C. DUNCAN,
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FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.
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P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER,
INVITE THE INSPECTION OF
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To our large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of
CUSTOM WORK,
MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,
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EASTERN PRICES,
To Cash or prompt short time buyers.
☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARD CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING
H. CHILDS & CO.

JOHN GILL & SONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS
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BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
NO. 113 WOOD ST.,
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The attention of the trade and merchants in gen- eral, are invited to examine our stock, particularly
OUR OWN MAKE AND BRAND
Of goods, which we warrant, and will be sold at the
Lowest Eastern Prices.
FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S.
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.
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10 bbls choice Havana Oranges;
50 boxes prime Lemons;
10 bbls Imported German Cherries;
25 boxes new Prunes;
300 drums New Figs;
100 boxes New Layer Raisins;
100 half boxes New Layer Raisins;
75 quarters New Layer Raisins,
AT
REYMER & BROTHERS,
NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.
Also, in Store, a Fine Stock of
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES, JELLIES, SPICES, &c., &c.

LONDON PORTER AND *SCOTCH ALES,*
FOR MEDICINAL USE.
20 CASKS FOR SALE BY
WM. MILLER,
(Late Miller & Ricketson.)
Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.

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100 bbls Sugar House Sugar;
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100 boxes Clarified Loaf Sugar;
45 bbls choice Porto Rico Sugar;
100 boxes McKeone, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chem- ical Olive Oil;
10 cases Finest Olive Oil;
10 bags Fresh Government Java Coffee;
50 bags choice Laguayra Coffee,
WITH A GENERAL STOCK OF GROCERIES, FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, BY
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SUNDRIES.
218 bags strictly choice Rio Coffee;
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110 bags fair to good Rio Coffee;
60 packages choice Old Government Java Coffee;
160 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
200 bbls choice P. R. Sugar;
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150 bbls Sugar House Sugar;
30 hhds prime P. R. Molasses;
40 hhds choice Cuba sugar;
200 half chests Green and Black Teas;
90 half chests choice Japan Teas;
4,000 dozen Brooms, choice to common;
In Store, and arriving by Pennsylvania Railroad, and for sale by
JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

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Coffees, Sugars, Molasses,
SYRUPS, RICE, TEAS,
Soda, Tobacco, &c., &c.
A large and complete stock at low figures.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
130 and 132 Second street.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we in- vite the attention of Cash Buyers. apls-cod

SAML. F. SHRIVER.....JASON M. HOFFSTOT.
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MALIN & HAMMETT,
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FOR THE SALE OF
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Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
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In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments so licited.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 FIRST STREET,
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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glen don, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogeny Coke and Oliphant's C. H. Charcoal Pig Iron. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y28

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COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, nea P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West.

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EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE,
165 FIRST STREET,
OPPOSITE REAR OF MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH.

W. T. JAQUITH. L. O. LIVINGSTON. W. H. BURT.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings, Steam and Gas Fittings, Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes. Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights, Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.
We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufactures. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington ave nue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

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Founders and Machinists,
IRON CITY WORKS,
COR. PIKE AND O'HARA AND PIKE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES, ROLLING MILL ENGINES, SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MA- CHINERY. CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
☞

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular monthly meeting of the County Agricultural Society will be held to-morrow morning, (Wednesday), at the office of Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co., 84 Clair street.

NUMBERING HOUSES.—The houses on the various streets of Manchester are having numbers placed upon them by order of the Councils of Allegheny. This improvement will be appreciated by the residents of that district.

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Allegheny Temperance League will be held this evening in Rev. Dr. Clark's Church, corner of Sandusky street and Stockton avenue. Several prominent advocates of temperance will be present and deliver addresses.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Herrick Johnson, formerly Pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of this city has received a unanimous call from the first U. S. Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. The present Pastor, Rev. Alfred Barnes, having resigned.

RAIN AT LAST.—After a drought of unusual length, which has had a damaging effect, we have promise of a rainy spell at last. The rain fell yesterday was not quantity of rain which publications are that the "wet spell" will continue for a day or two at least.

THE NEW MILITARY COMPANY.—The meeting for the permanent organization of the new military company started in Allegheny by J. C. Martin, which was to have been held last night, has been postponed until to-morrow night, at the Soldiers' League Rooms. All interested in the movement are invited to be present.

SNEAK THIEVING.—The house of Mr. Chas. Fayuson, on Penn street, in the Fifth Ward, was entered a night or two since by some thieves, while the family were at supper, and the whole upper apartments of the house ransacked, and a large quantity of fine wearing apparel and other articles of value stolen.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.—There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, at their rooms, No. 65 Smithfield street, this evening, at half past seven o'clock. Every Republican is urged to attend, as the business to be transacted will interest all.

THE MAYORALTY.—A correspondent of the *Gazette* nominates Colonel W. A. Herron for the Mayoralty, and says: "His courteous manners, integrity, liberal public spirit, and acknowledged administrative power, all point him out as eminently qualified to fill this place of honor and trust to the satisfaction of the people."

PRESENTATION.—The members of the Union Temple of Honor, No. 28, on Friday evening last visited the Evening Star Temple, in a body, and presented the latter lodge with a splendid ivory gavel, in presentation speech was made by James McCandless, Esq., and the gift was received by W. C. T., George Irwin, on behalf of the Evening Star.

HOME AGAIN.—Mr. John Leitch, carpenter, and wife, of Allegheny, who have been absent in Scotland, for some months, have returned. Mrs. L. had been in very delicate health previous to her trip, was much improved while she remained in Scotland, but was quite ill on the voyage home. Although somewhat improved, her health has not been restored.

MUD.—The sidewalks in the city was very filthy yesterday. The rain was not heavy enough to wash the pavements, and a heavy coating of nasty, slimy mud was the result. When will our people learn to cleanse their side walks? There is an ordinance requiring them to do it, but it has lain as a nullity so long that we must regard it as obsolete.

UNITED STATES TAXES.—Manufacturers generally have a certain internal revenue tax to pay monthly. A few days only remain wherein they can settle for the month now due. We advise them to not forget this, as we understand the Collector of the District is directed to impose the penalty on all who are in default after the prescribed day of payment.

THE NUT CROP.—The dry weather of the past two months has curtailed the crop of nuts in this vicinity. The hickory and walnut crops are light, while chestnuts, acorns, beech nuts, etc., are almost a failure. The nut eating animals of the forest will doubtless be short of supplies this winter, and in their extremity will no doubt visit the barns, corn cribs, granaries, etc., of our farmers.

WAIVED A HEARING.—John Carr, charged with felonious assault and battery, in the stabbing of J. B. O'Neill, in McClure township, about ten days ago, was brought before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, yesterday, for a hearing. The accused waived a hearing, and entered bail for trial. Mr. O'Neill is rapidly recovering from the wounds inflicted upon him, and, it is expected, will be able to be about again in a few days.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The Evening Star Temple of Honor, No. 59, at their meeting held on Friday evening last, elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing term: W. C. T., John B. Jones; W. V. T., Alexander Newton; W. R., James P. Marshall; W. A. R., Wm. J. Sterling; W. F. R., J. P. Riggs; W. T., Samuel Ellison; W. I. S., Polbeck; W. D. U., John A. Garey; W. G., Thos. Johnston; W. S., J. W. Reynolds; W. C., J. B. Bennett.

CITY ASH CART.—Some enterprising gentleman has started a city ash cart. It is a light vehicle, neatly gotten up, and can be run into all the alleys and by-ways. The object is to remove all accumulations of ashes, weekly or oftener, at a very small cost to each person. The idea is a capital one, and we hope everybody will patronize the city ash cart—especially those who have been in the habit of depositing large and unsightly piles in the alleys and on the streets.

CONDITION IMPROVED.—We made mention in yesterday's issue that a country woman had been seriously injured on Friday night, by falling through the trestle work of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, in Allegheny. The lady's name is Mrs. Rachel Bryant, wife of James C. Bryant, of Shaler township. She has been removed to the house of an acquaintance, on Morgan street, where she is receiving medical attention. Her condition was much improved yesterday, and her recovery is confidently expected.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Wm. Moore and George Walters, the young men arrested last week on suspicion of robbing the gun shop of Mr. Houck, corner of Penn and Wayne streets, had a hearing yesterday, before the Mayor, which resulted in the defendants being committed, in default of $500 each, for trial. Moore was also accused of stealing a lot of tools from a carpenter shop in the Sixth ward. The tools were found in a house near the shop, and Moore endeavored to secure them by representing that he was a police officer. He did not deny the charge and another commitment was lodged against him.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.—A German boy aged about fifteen years, named Kleindelnst, was arrested yesterday by the Allegheny police, for incorrigibility, at the instigation of his father, who resides on Carpenter's alley, in the Fourth ward of that city. The father states that the boy has been incorrigible for some time past, going away and staying from home, and when he's at home refusing to obey his parents. The lad was sent to the House of Refuge some time ago by his father, for incorrigibility, but was released upon promising to do better in the future. He does not seem to have improved much, however, and he will probably be sent back to his former quarters.

BRICK MAKING MATCH.—An exciting brick-making match came off on Saturday last at Coward's brick-yards, on Boyd's Hill. James Mack and John White, two expert brick molders, agreed to contest in a match of two hours and a half duration. They got to work together, and in two hours and twenty-eight minutes White turned out three thousand three hundred bricks, and in the full time (two minutes later) Mack had made sixty-bricks less, thus losing the purse and match. This is wonderfully fast work, the making of three thousand bricks being considered a good day's work.

Success the Test of Merit.

Of all the standards for testing merit, none is more reliable than success. Success in art, in science, and in business of every nature implies merit, and the greater the success the more extraordinary the merit. Those reflections are occasioned by witnessing the remarkable success attending the peculiar treatment of specific diseases by the eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. E. S. Aborn. A visit to his handsomely furnished apartments at No. 134 Smithfield street, the anti-room of which is filled almost constantly by patients, will furnish proof that his mode of treatment is not only popular, but that it is peculiarly efficacious. The Doctor's skill in getting speedily at the diagnosis of a disease, and the confident manner in which he treats his patients, unmistakably indicate that he is a scientific and experienced practitioner. His pretensions are backed by solid acquirements, and the volume of certificates of his skill, acquired during his short residence in this city of a little over one year, is sufficiently potential to prove him an able and accomplished physician and surgeon. Few if any men in his profession have been so uniformly successful in their practice. He has treated, with marked success, several obstinate cases of gentlemen connected with this office, whose testimony is already before the public, and may be relied upon. The testimony in favor of his mode of treatment for diseases of the eye, ear, catarrh and affections of the throat and chest, is so overwhelming that all that may follow will only be cumulative. His reputation here, where he intends to make his permanent residence, is sufficiently established, and it is extending rapidly to remote towns and cities, as is evidenced by the arrival of large numbers of patients from a distance. The testimonial of Hon. M. C. Beebe, printed on the fourth page to-day, is well worth the attention of all sufferers from catarrh and diseases of the air passages.

ERRONEOUS SENTENCES.

The Limit of an Imprisonment on a Charge of Larceny---Opinion by Judge Thompson.

A decision was made in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, and setting aside the sentences in the case of Charley White and Wm. Doyle, of Erie county, imprisoned in the western Penitentiary. A *habeas corpus* was issued directing Warden Campbell to bring the bodies of the above mentioned parties before the Court this morning.

The following is the opinion:

Where upon conviction of a crime or misdemeanor an erroneous sentence has been entered by the Court, as for a Supreme Court, under the the law prescribes, to the act of the 13th of June, authority conferred for the prisoners and sentence them according to law.

Certiorari to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county: J. Ross Thompson for White and Doyle, and Charles M. Lynch, District Attorney, for the Commonwealth.

Agnew, for the Commonwealth.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by

Thompson, J.—The indictments on which the plaintiffs in error were tried and found guilty were for larceny, but the sentences pronounced were for burglary and larceny, the four years and six months in each case in the Western Penitentiary. The extent or limit of imprisonment on a conviction of larceny is three years; there was, therefore, an excess of one year and six months imposed in each of these cases beyond what the statute allows. The mistake docket upon which the indictment appears, erroneously entered as for burglary, undoubtedly misled the learned Judge, who took it as correct without adverting to the indictment. The sentences being erroneous must be reversed, and we will send for the prisoners and sentence them according to law, as we have full authority for doing in a case of this kind by the act of June, 1836, section one, which is nearly a transcript of the act of 1723, defining the powers of this Court.

And now, to-wit: October 28, 1867; the sentence in the case of Charles White and Wm. Doyle, the plaintiffs in error now named, are reversed and set aside, and it is ordered that a *habeas corpus* in the name of the Commonwealth, issue to Dr. H. Campbell, Warden of the Penitentiary, ordering before the Court now in session in the city of Pittsburgh, the bodies of the said Charles White and William Doyle, to-morrow at ten o'clock A. M., with the commitment or cause of detention in each case, to be dealt with according to law.—*Per Curiam.*

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SUPREME COURT.

Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, present all the Judges except Chief Justice Woodward.

Charley White and Wm. Doyle vs. The Commonwealth: Erie County, sentences reversed and set aside, and *habeas corpus* ordered to be reversed to Dr. Campbell, Warden of the Western Penitentiary, to bring before the Court the bodies of White and Doyle at ten o'clock to-day, with commitment or cause of detention in each case, to be dealt with according to law. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Grove vs. Hodges: Huntington County. Middle District, argued by Joshua W. Crowley, and John S. Miles for plaintiff in error, and John M. Read and R. Brinton Coyle, contra.

The list for Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana, and Columbia was called over.

The following cases were non-prossed:

Wentling, administrator, vs. Irwin. Westmoreland; Cooper & Co., vs. Wike et al, Cambridge; McColgan vs. Myers, Cambria.

The following were continued:

O'Donnell vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., Armstrong; Freeport Borough vs. Marks, Armstrong; Shibley vs. Shibley, Indiana.

The following opinions were announced:

By Thompson, J., Jefferson county vs. Reitz. Judgment affirmed. Hunter vs. Pettis, Crawford county. Judgment affirmed. Cleveland vs. Farmin, Erie. Judgment affirmed.

By Strong, J., Stevens's appeal, Jefferson. Decree affirmed at applicant's cost. Seigel et al, vs., Robinson, Erie. Judgment affirmed. Hart vs. Wright vs. Thompson, Erie. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded. Venango National Bank vs. Taylor. Judgment reversed and judgment entered for the plaintiff for the sum of $850 24, according to the case stated.

By Read, J.: Erie Gas Company vs. Haverstick. Affirmed.

By Agnew, J.: Thompson vs. Clark. Judgment reversed and a *procedendo* awarded. Yates vs. Meadville borough, Crawford. Judgment reversed and a *procedendo* awarded.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGES STERRETT AND STONE.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, when the following business was transacted:

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Fanny Splane, indicted for keeping a bawdy house on Millenberger's alley, reported yesterday morning, was concluded. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the defense, among them several persons who resided in the neighborhood of defendant's house. They stated substantially that they had seen no improper conduct about the house. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

TROUBLE ABOUT A LINE-FENCE—CROSS-SUITS.—Jacheus Scott, Jr., and George Dawson were placed on trial on an indictment charging them with assault and battery, on oath of Robert Douglas. A cross-suit was also commenced by the defendants, and both cases were tried at the same time.

It appeared from the testimony that the parties are farmers, residing in Elizabeth township, upon adjoining farms. Some time in May last they had a difficulty about a board fence which separated their farms. Each claimed the fence as his own. Douglass because he owned the field on which it was constructed, and Scott because he built the fence. It was alleged by Mr. Douglass that on the morning of the assault the Scotts and Dawson were using a gap in the fence, and he went down and ordered them to desist. They refused, and he attempted to tear down the fence they had put up, when they assaulted him, injuring him so severely that he has not yet wholly recovered from the effect of his injuries. Both his eyes were closed and one of them injured to such an extent that a medical gentleman who attended him expressed the opinion that it would never regain its strength.

Mr. Scott, Jr., testified that he attempted to reason with Mr. Douglass, and did not strike him until obliged to do so in self-defense. It was also alleged that James Douglass, a brother of Robert Douglass, was present in the assault. The jury found a verdict of guilty as to Scott and Dawson, and not guilty in the cases where the Douglasses were the defendants, the prosecutors, Scott, to pay the costs.

David Martin, Mary Martin, and Robert Baldwin *alias* Robert McGonigle, were placed on trial on an indictment charging them with keeping a disorderly house, at two-mile ferry, gambling and drinking were carried on.

Officer John Stemler, prosecuting witness, was sworn and stated that he arrested the parties, and Baldwin was a negro. At the time he made the arrest the defendant was telling fortunes by cutting cards. The arrest was made in consequence of frequent complaints of the neighbors. The defendants reside in South Pittsburgh.

J. Reynolds, who resided in the same house, testified that he and Mr. Isted had their fortunes told, but never he believed had paid any money. Case on trial.

Court adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The O'Hara bankruptcy case is still on trial, and will occupy the attention of the Court today.

COMMON PLEAS—BEFORE JUDGE MELLON.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, but as there was no person ready for trial, the Court adjourned.

ORPHANS' COURT.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 138. May list, Hutchinson vs. Williams.
No. 126. May list, Hutchinson vs. Williams.
No. 55. April list, American Insurance Co. vs. O'Conner.
No. 64. April list, Guthrie & Sill vs. Kist.
No. 1. June list, Atwater & Co. vs. Brocker.
No. 2. June list, Hall vs. Hamilwright et al.
No. 3. June list, Boyle vs. Bradley et al's Ex'rs.
No. 4. June list, Richardson vs. Miller.
No. 5. Whistler & Morrison vs. Wilson.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMS.

The case of A. Torrence vs. W. D. Hamilton. Action to recover real alleged to be due for four rooms over Torrence's drug store, corner of Fourth and Market streets, for which W. D. Hamilton, it was alleged, became security for two hundred dollars per quarter. The rooms were rented by A. Kirkpatrick. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1096.

Philip Share, Hiram Carrier and Solomon Ryerly vs. Alexander McClintock. Defendant confessed judgement in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $625.

James Smith vs. Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. This was an action for damages. Oscar J. Smith, a son of the plaintiff, was a brakeman in the employ of the railroad company, and was killed on the 6th of June last, during a collision between a freight and passenger train. The damages are laid at $15,000. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 12. D. Fawcett & Co. vs. J. K. Lanahan.
No. 8. Thomas & Wilson vs. Andrew Norton.
No. 51. Head & Metzgar vs. Hunt et al.
No. 32. S. Walworth's executors vs. Buffum.
No. 50. Bennett vs. Dudley.
No. 56. Dilman & Co. vs. Stiner & Erdner.
No. 29. Cheltenham vs. Berber.
No. 58. Chrisman vs. Fryer.

Base Ball.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF BEAVER COUNTY.—Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., October 28, 1867.

A match game of base ball, for the championship of Beaver county, was played on Saturday last, between the "Rough and Ready," of Beaver, and the Young America," of Rochester, on the grounds of the latter, which resulted in the success of the Beaver club. The game on Saturday was one of a series of games—the second played by these clubs. The former one was won by the "Rough and Ready" boys, the score standing—"Rough and Ready," 50; "Young America," 26. The last game was brought to a close while playing the fourth inning, on account of the "Young America" club disputing the decision of the Umpire, who was chosen by themselves. The Umpire very properly resigned his place and terminated the game. The score at the end of the third inning stood as follows:

ROUGH AND READY.	O.	R.	YOUNG AMERICA.	O.	R.
Aclinson, c.	0	2	Brolsack, c.	0	1
McLean D., p.	1	2	Campbell, p.	1	0
Hall T., 2.	1	1	Nolen, s. s.	1	0
Hall C., 1st B.	1	2	Bates, 1st B.	1	0
Thomas A., 2d B.	1	2	Allison, 2d B.	1	0
Beacom, 3d B.	1	2	Johnson, 3d B.	1	0
McLean P., l. f.	2	2	Clair, l. f.	1	0
Austin, c. f.	1	2	McFarland, c. f.	1	0
Thomas G., r. f.	1	2	McDonald, r. f.	1	0
Total.	9	18	Total.	9	3

Fly Catches—Rough and Ready, 2; Young America, 2.

Missed Flys—Rough and Ready, 1; Young America, 4.

Home Runs—Rough and Ready, 2; Young America, 0.

Scorers—S. J. Boyd, for Rough and Ready: — for Young America.

Umpire—George Hemphill, of Rochester, Pa.

MATCH GAME AT BRADY'S BEND.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BRADY'S BEND, PA., October 28, 1867.

There was a match game of base ball played here on Saturday last between the Alert Club, of this place, and the Active Club, of Kittanning, resulting in the success of the former, by a score of ninety-nine runs to thirty-one. The game was called at the seventh inning on account of the darkness, having occupied three hours and a half.

LOST.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Wightman & Anderson in another column, relating to the loss of certain bonds and note to the amount of $22,000. They were lost some time yesterday morning from the side pocket of a member of the firm, some where between McClurg & Bro.'s livery stable, on Smithfield street, and the Citizens' National Bank, corner Diamond alley and Wood street, along Diamond alley. Payment of the bonds and note has been stopped, and the papers are therefore of no value to any person who may find them. It is to be hoped that the finder will promptly return them to Messrs. Wightman & Anderson, or their attorneys, Messrs. S. A. & W. S. Purviance, 116 Fifth street.

STREET CLEANING.—A force of workmen were engaged yesterday cleaning Federal street, Allegheny, and that thoroughfare is beginning to present a more cleanly appearance.

THE EXCITEMENTS WHICH ARE CONSTANTLY exercising the public mind are various, and by common consent the greatest is produced by those matchless Cashmere Sacques, sold by Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street. They have just opened their new stock of tailoring and gents' furnishing goods, and we are told by those who have examined it that Oppenheimer takes the lead as usual.

Medical and Surgical Treatment.

Dr. Aborn's consulting and operating rooms are at 134 Smithfield street, where he is prepared with the most recent discoveries and the most improved scientific apparatus known to the medical profession, for the successful treatment of the various diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and organs of the Chest, embracing Blindness, Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Catarrh of the Head, Throat, Bronchitis, Lung Diseases, and especially all Chronic Cases, either of a Medical or Surgical character, that have been despaired of as hopeless, are invited to call. A new Medical Compound for inhaling the air passages. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Center Avenue Residence at Auction.

This Tuesday, October 29th, at half-past two o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold the desirable residence and grounds of Captain George D. Moore, No. 125 Center avenue. This property should attract the attention of persons desiring a neat and comfortable home in an excellent neighborhood, and convenient to business. After the above, will be sold a small brick cottage on De Villiers street; lot 48 feet front by 94 feet deep; and in rear of this two vacant lots, 24 feet front each by 94 feet deep to a twenty-foot alley. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

Academy of Music.

The sale of reserved seats for Miss Caroline McCaffrey's concerts commenced yesterday morning, and from the large number sold we feel confident Miss McCaffrey will be greeted by crowded houses. The sale will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, No. 81 Wood street. Some desirable seats still remain unsold, and as there is no extra charge we would advise all to look after and yet secured seats to do so without delay. These concerts will certainly be the finest musical treat of the season, and no lover of music should fail to attend them.

Evergreen Hamlet.

On Wednesday evening, October 30th, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold the beautiful residence and grounds of R. E. Sellers, Esq., at Evergreen Hamlet. See advertisement in auction column of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

Wet Weather Goods.

At the Mammoth Emporium 55 and 57 Fifth street, a large assortment of boots and shoes, gum overs, overcoats, rubber blankets, gum overalls, gum pants, &c., cheaper than elsewhere. See our goods before you make your purchases.

The attention of parties wishing to purchase a neat and comfortable dwelling in Allegheny City, convenient to business and fine location, is directed to advertisement of John B. Bailey, who will sell at auction this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, that desirable two-story dwelling, No. 216 Lacock street.

Edgewood Station—Auction Sale of Country Dwellings and Building Lots.

At Edgewood Station, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Thursday, October 31st. Parties desiring to attend the above sale can take the 9.50 and 11.30 A. M. train, thereby giving themselves sufficient time to make a thorough examination of the various lots, the sale of which will commence at two o'clock P. M. The situation is a delightful one—just outside the consolidated city—and within half a mile of Wilkinsburg, and any purchases here in the way of lots or buildings will most assuredly pay well as an investment. Further particulars of advertisement in our auction column. Plan can be seen at office of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday, October 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on Bellefountaine street, near Greensburg Pike, Lawrenceville. Also, immediately after above, will be sold two vacant lots, each 90 feet front by 100 feet in depth, on Greensburg Pike, nearly opposite Cemetery gate. Terms, one-third cash; balance in two equal annual payments.

SELLING OFF AT COST.—A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf

Eye, Ear, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases, Catarrh,

Successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. A book by mail 50cents.

Bricks, Bricks, Bricks.

All who want bricks of a superior quality and at the lowest market price, should consult their interests by calling at the office of Messrs. Gard & Orth, manufacturers of the Gard Machine Brick, No. 80 Fourth street (Apollo Building), or at their brickyard, corner Central Avenue and Duncan street.

THE BEST LIVERY AND SALE STABLE in the city is at Nos. 139 and 141 Pennsylvania avenue. Call and examine. William Ward, Manager. tf

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

Malaria Everywhere.

Rarely has there been so sanguine and fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West; not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature, above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventive of its consequences, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic so perfect, an anti-septic so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure that it enables the human system to resist and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful *defensive medicine* may walk a fever-scourged district fearless of its insalubrious atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the country may be halted the forefront of a deadlier scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for a successful battle with the mephitic causes of *all epidemics*. Be wise in time.

DIED:

PAYNOR—On Monday morning, October 28th, at 4 o'clock, HARRY LORINE, eldest son of George and Jane Raynor, aged three years and four months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 188 Beaver street, Allegheny, this morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCOTT—On Wednesday, the 16th, of consumption, in Philadelphia, ARCHIBALD SCOTT, formerly of Dromore, County Down, Ireland, in the 81st year of his age.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.

SEWING MACHINES,

Make the Lock Stitch, and are the Cheapest, Simplest and Best.

Salesroom, No. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

TESTIMONIAL

FROM

Hon. M. C. Beebe,

OF

Pleasantville, Crawford Co., Pa.

Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Dear Sir—Some five years ago my son Willie commenced showing symptoms of catarrh of the head, which continued to grow worse until his system was so debilitated as to preclude an active enjoyment of the sports of childhood or pursue any system of study, or attend at school, and at times was entirely prostrated with lingering fever—some times, for weeks together, with a constant manifestation of the symptoms of the disease, such as a constant hacking, nostril discharges, &c., irritation of the throat, &c., causing nausea. All the usual appliances and treatment of physicians, etc., had failed to afford relief until you were applied to during your professional visit at Titusville last winter, when he began to improve immediately after commencing your treatment, and continued to improve until now he enjoys a good state of health, and is able to participate in the active sports of childhood with zest, as well as pursue his studies without interruption. I have omitted to make this statement heretofore, as I wished to be satisfied that the relief was permanent.

Respectfully yours,

M. C. BEEBE.

Pleasantville, Pa., October 24, 1867.

CARD.

E. S. ABORN, M. D.,

CONSULTING

AND

Operative Surgeon and Physician,

FOR DISEASES OF THE

Eye, Ear, Head, Throat

AND THE

Organs of the Chest, and Chronic Diseases Generally,

ESPECIALLY SUCH CASES AS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED INCURABLE, EMBRACING

Deafness, Discharge from the Ears, Buzzing and Singing Noises in the Head, Diseases of the Eye, Catarrh of the Head, Laryngitis, Trachitis, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, as well as Diseases of the Heart and the Digestive Apparatus.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ROOMS,

No. 134 Smithfield St.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of SEVEN-THIRTIES, INTO THE New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Dealers in Government Securities, COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers, AND DEALERS IN Government Securities, Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 28, 1867.

There are many features in the Bankrupt Law which, in their application to the business transactions that are common to every day operations, are being developed, and as they are brought out show a very different position of the creditor to the debtor than existed previous to the law becoming effective. A correspondent of one of the Eastern dallies, writes: "The recent failures in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, have called the attention of business men to the provisions of the United States Bankrupt Law. In olden times borrowed money was considered a *confidential* debt, and by general consent was allowed to be paid back, with interest, before any dividend was made upon other debts."

Now, under the provisions of the Bankrupt law, a creditor for money lent stands upon the same footing as any other creditor; and the man that lends his neighbor a thousand dollars to-day, should the borrower become insolvent to-morrow, finds himself a common creditor, not entitled to preference, and can take only a *pro rata* share of the insolvent's assets. With no disposition to find fault and justice of this provision, I confess men perceive the necessity of protecting themselves from loss when they make cash loans, by taking such security as will make them safe in such a contingency. It is said that the Bankrupt law of the State of Massachusetts, which has been in operation for several years, has in it the same provision; and in Boston, and other commercial cities of that State, a person who wishes to borrow money from his neighbor, even for a few days, brings his bill-book and offers to deliver collaterals as a pledge for its return; and it would be thought strange, and excite suspicion, if he should neglect to do so. Under the law now standing, (all over the United States,) it is evident that there is no other safe way in lending money; for, however desirous the borrower may be of returning it, he is often powerless to do so. Besides, if there is no collateral, he cannot do so if his other creditors compel him to come under the provisions of the Bankrupt law. In fact, no man in a bank or a broker, no one expects to get money without giving security for its return; why then should a merchant be expected to loan his money without security? And I believe it is the want of money to be certain that the collaterals they receive are certainly available in their hands as security. Bills receivable, and coupon bonds are the favorite securities for the money in the hands of the holders. But it is certain that a certificate of stock, with power of attorney to transfer, may be no security at all; for in case the borrower should fail, being indebted to the institution whose stock he has pledged, the institution would refuse to permit a transfer under the power, as the loan has not been paid in full and the person holding such certificate and power would find himself in no better condition than that of a common creditor. And some go so far as to say that even where the borrower is not indebted to the institution whose stock he has so pledged, a transfer under the power of attorney cannot be made, as the legal title is in the name of the borrower; that if the stock at the time of the failure stands upon the books of the institution in the name of the borrower, it must be returned (should it be worth the face), as part of the assets of the insolvent, and the creditor who has lent the money come in, with all the other creditors, for a *pro rata* share of such assets. If this is the case, it is a fatal one for those who lend money on such collaterals is in their having the stock transferred at once to their own names. The roots of all evils, and indeed of the world's calamities, is that "favor and benevolence are not the attributes of good business. Strict justice and the rigid performance of contracts are its proper foundation." The failure only since last time since in a neighboring city, of one supposed to be wealthy beyond contingency, from the fact that he appeared upon the books of the bank as a heavy borrower, and that one of large amounts of shares and loans, all of which, as it turned out, were represented for as much as the stock would be sold for, based and founded for years on his reputation for riches, being trusted accordingly, but in the end his common creditors did not realize a single penny on the dollar. And, as it appeared, the provisions of the Bankrupt act are now being carefully considered by business men, and a proper attention to them may save much trouble in the future.

Investments to-day show a decline. The following quotations were received from New York by Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers:

U. S. 6s 1881	
5-20s, 1862	
1864	
1865, May and November	
1865, January and July	
U. S. 10-40s	
Treasury Compounds, 1864	
Gold	
Silver	
U. S. 7-30s, 1867	

—The Railway list is steady at Saturday's prices:

Michigan Southern	
Michigan Central	
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	
Erie	
Chicago & North western	

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, October 28, 1867.

Business—The market yesterday came to a dead lock. For once we are without a single operation to record in crude or refined. This can all be attributed to the sale which will commence at two o'clock P. M. The situation is a delightful one—just outside the consolidated city—and within half a mile of Wilkinsburg, and any purchases here in the way of lots or buildings will most assuredly pay well as an investment. Further particulars of advertisement in our auction column. Plan can be seen at office of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday, October 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on Bellefountaine street, near Greensburg Pike, Lawrenceville. Also, immediately after above, will be sold two vacant lots, each 90 feet front by 100 feet in depth, on Greensburg Pike, nearly opposite Cemetery gate. Terms, one-third cash; balance in two equal annual payments.

SELLING OFF AT COST.—A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf

Eye, Ear, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases, Catarrh,

Successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. A book by mail 50cents.

Bricks, Bricks, Bricks.

All who want bricks of a superior quality and at the lowest market price, should consult their interests by calling at the office of Messrs. Gard & Orth, manufacturers of the Gard Machine Brick, No. 80 Fourth street (Apollo Building), or at their brickyard, corner Central Avenue and Duncan street.

THE BEST LIVERY AND SALE STABLE in the city is at Nos. 139 and 141 Pennsylvania avenue. Call and examine. William Ward, Manager. tf

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

Malaria Everywhere.

Rarely has there been so sanguine and fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West; not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature, above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventive of its consequences, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic so perfect, an anti-septic so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure that it enables the human system to resist and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful *defensive medicine* may walk a fever-scourged district fearless of its insalubrious atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the country may be halted the forefront of a deadlier scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for a successful battle with the mephitic causes of *all epidemics*. Be wise in time.

DIED:

PAYNOR—On Monday morning, October 28th, at 4 o'clock, HARRY LORINE, eldest son of George and Jane Raynor, aged three years and four months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 188 Beaver street, Allegheny, this morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCOTT—On Wednesday, the 16th, of consumption, in Philadelphia, ARCHIBALD SCOTT, formerly of Dromore, County Down, Ireland, in the 81st year of his age.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.

SEWING MACHINES,

Make the Lock Stitch, and are the Cheapest, Simplest and Best.

Salesroom, No. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

H M Long & Co, 80 bbls refined to W G Warden, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co, 200 bbls refin'd to L Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 80 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Philadelphia.

A M Miller, 196 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Lippincott & Williams, 85 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Robinson & Scandle to Steamboat & Bro, Phila

Johnston & Paine, 60 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Phila.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, October 28, 1867.

The market for crude is quiet but steady, at $2 90@ 3 00 delivered at Oil City, with moderate demand; $3 15@3 20 on creek.

A heavy disabling rain is reported from all points along the river to-day, although less has fallen at its head waters than has fallen below. It is still raining and warm, and strong hopes are entertained of a first water. River now about six inches.